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C.I.O. Hub Move Opposed; Peace Plan Awaits Ford; RAF Strikes Into Berlin

The World's Day—April 10, 1941

New England: C.I.O. Opposed in Waterfront Move

The Boston Central Labor Union is setting up a Waterfront Council to compete with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in organizing the Fore River and other shipbuilding plants. [Page 13.]

Organized labor voiced opposition at a legislative hearing to a proposed 20-day "cooling off" period in Massachusetts before strikes could begin. [Page 13.]

The Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature turned down proposals to abolish the capital penalty. [Page 13.]

Sentiment in Bay State urban and rural districts is developing favorably to Boston's $19,400,000 central traffic artery plan as a result of a Statewide campaign by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. [Page 13.]

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd urged establishment of an American naval base in Antarctica. [Details and map: Page 13.]

Two thousand members of the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association, in convention at Boston, heard a plea for revitalization of democracy. [Details and pictures: Page 14.]

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum witnessed post command exercises at Boston for the defense of New England. [Details and pictures: Pages 1 and 13.]

Strikes: C. I. O. Accepts Plan at Ford Plant

Detroit (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) accepted a three-point proposal for settlement of the Ford Motor Company strike which Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner laid before both sides in the controversy.

New York—Mine operators controlling more than two thirds of the Nation's soft coal production were reported ready to meet miners' wage demands, a complete accord being delayed by a sectional dispute between northern and southern operators. [Page 8.]

Air and Sea: British Bring War to Berlin

Damage in Berlin caused by an RAF air raid during the night, was acknowledged by the Germans to include complete destruction of the State Opera House, and damage to the famous Bellevue Castle, William I Palace, and the Prussian State Library. [Page 4.]

Raids on Britain were concentrated on the industrial city of Birmingham, where considerable damage and heavy but indeterminate casualties resulted. [Page 4.]

Eleven Nazi planes were reported shot down by the British during the night raid. Germany claimed that 43 British planes were shot down since April 8.

At sea Germany claimed the sinking of nine ships totalling 49,000 tons in the past 24 hours, and to have damaged a destroyer and five merchantmen.

Africa: Germans Claim 2,000 Prisoners Captured

German claims to having captured 2,000 prisoners at El Mechili in Libya, were admitted by the British in Cairo to be not impossible, but in answer to claims that six British generals and two colonels were also captured, the British admitted that three senior officers were missing. [Page 4.]

Prisoners taken by the British with the capture of Addis Ababa included 4,000 Italians and 1,000 natives, according to British figures.

Washington: Ex-Representative Eicher SEC Chief

Edward C. Eicher, onetime Democratic Representative from Iowa, was chosen Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, succeeding Jerome N. Frank, who has been appointed to the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The Office of Production Management made public a list of 140 $1-a-year men working on the defense program. William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman were not named as they come under a 1917 act which provides for no salaries. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt asked Congress for broad statutory authority to take over any "foreign-owned vessels lying idle in our ports." [Page 1.]

The War Department disclosed that all Army passenger and freight transports had been diverted to move troops and supplies between the United States and overseas possessions and bases.

The United States will establish air bases in Greenland for the "protection of Greenland" and the "protection of the Western Hemisphere" under an American-Danish agreement announced today.

Americas: Mexico to Use Seized Axis Ships

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexico decided to use the 12 Axis ships seized at Tampico and Vera Cruz for both coastwise and international trade.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—A blockade-runner—the 1,545-ton German freighter Hermes—arrived in Rio de Janeiro after a 29-day journey from Bordeaux, France.

Diplomatic: Independent Croat State Projected

An independent Croat State is being formed at Zagreb, German radio reports said. They claimed Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Yugoslav Vice-Premier, would participate, as well as his arch enemy, Ante Pavelitch, head of the Ustachi terrorists blamed for the 1934 assassination of King Alexander.

In Rome, the United States Embassy announced it is taking over provisionally Yugoslav interests in Italy.

In Berlin, the principal commission set up by the three-power Axis pact met and discussed military, political and economic problems under the chairmanship of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

In Ankara, the Turkish Government announced that it had been "found advisable" to remove a considerable part of the population of Istanbul. [Pages 1 and 2.]

German sources stated that Slovakia had severed relations with Yugoslavia.

Balkans: Nazis Report 80,000 Prisoners Taken

Germans claimed to have captured 80,000 prisoners in Thrace, where the eastern Greek army had been surrounded. They said that there were many more not yet counted. [Page 1.]

British forces were reported forming a line across the north of Greece. They were not reported as having come in contact with the Germans, but were moving their armored equipment northward from Piraeus.

The Greeks announced that the war would go on and resistance would continue at properly selected strategic points. They denied that the army in Thrace had surrendered, as the Germans claimed.

Yugoslav forces were believed to be virtually severed from their Greek and British allies by the rapid German advance beyond Skoplje.

British air men were active in bombing German communications and machine-gunning their concentrations, as well as destroying bridges.

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Army Defender

By a Staff Photographer

Commander Arrives

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum (left) being greeted by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff as he arrived in Boston by plane today for "paper" maneuvers of the First Corps Army.

Mock Invasion Tests Army In New England

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two "enemy" planes were shot down at sea 125 miles northeast of Boston this morning as U. S. Army reconnaissance contacted foreign aircraft. This was the opening engagement of a two-day mythical attack to test the staff work and communications of the New England defense sector extending from Eastport, Maine, to Long Island Sound.

Under personal observation of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding officer of the First Army who flew here this morning from his Governor's Island headquarters in New York, an admittedly ill-prepared, insufficiently equipped American army, aided by only the weak Atlantic units of the American Navy, and its own incompleted air facilities, met an imaginary invasion by an un-named European power this morning.

The extent of the actual problem handed Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, in command of the First Coast Artillery district, was not known.

Terse Army Communiqués re-

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

U. S. Assumes The Protection Of Greenland

President asks Congress for power to seize all foreign vessels idle in American harbors.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—President Roosevelt moved today to frustrate Nazi Germany on land and sea as he asked Congress to authorize seizure of all foreign vessels in American harbors and signed an agreement with Danish officials placing Greenland under American protection and permitting America to establish land, sea and air bases there.

Legislation on the ship action has already been rushed onto the Senate docket, as the conviction grew here that this may soon be followed by still stronger action, perhaps in the form of convoys. That America is getting ready for all such emergency action is seen in the announcement that Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps, has left secretly for Lisbon, presumably on his way to London.

The action on Greenland began yesterday when the President and Henrik de Kauffman, Danish Minister in Washington, signed an agreement whose freely admitted purpose is to forestall Nazi intrigues there. The State Department confirmed today that such intrigues had already been noted in Greenland.

It is assumed that the United States will begin immediately to base adequate strength in the immense Arctic territory where it will be able to watch the entire northern rim of the Atlantic Ocean. The Greenland defense is being undertaken in accord with both the Munroe Doctrine and recent Pan American declarations.

Convoys Seen Certain

The President's ship action is expected to affect approximately 100 foreign owned vessels, 69 of which are already in Coast Guard custody. It is taken as a foregone conclusion that these ships will either be turned over directly to Great Britain or will be placed on such American trade routes as will release a corresponding number of vessels for North Atlantic work.

To speed action upon his request Mr. Roosevelt accompanied his message with a draft resolution which would invest the Government with full authority to commandeer these ships. This resolution was promptly introduced by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, acting majority leader, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Text of President's message on ship acquisition: Page 6.

Greeks Report Army Intact; Turkey Evacuating Istanbul; 'Battle of Atlantic' Held Key

Fall of Salonika is an admitted blow but British see general situation improved.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 10 (AP)—The Turkish Government announced today that it "found it advisable" to withdraw a considerable portion of Istanbul's population.

The Government offered to transport the people free into the interior, except to Thrace, Ankara, Izmir, or Erzeroum. They can each take 100 pounds of baggage.

The action was regarded as an indication of how seriously Turkey considers the threat of war to Istanbul, on the European side of the Bosporus, less than 100 miles from the frontier of Bulagaria, about 150 miles from the eastern section of Greece, both occupied by Germany.

The city is particularly vulnerable to air attack. Its normal population is about 750,000.

[The Rome radio in a radiocast today quoted "well-informed sources" as saying that Germany's Ambassador, Franz von Papen, had renewed assurances to Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu that "Germany has no intention of attacking Turkey."]

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—"Everything turns upon the Battle of the Atlantic."

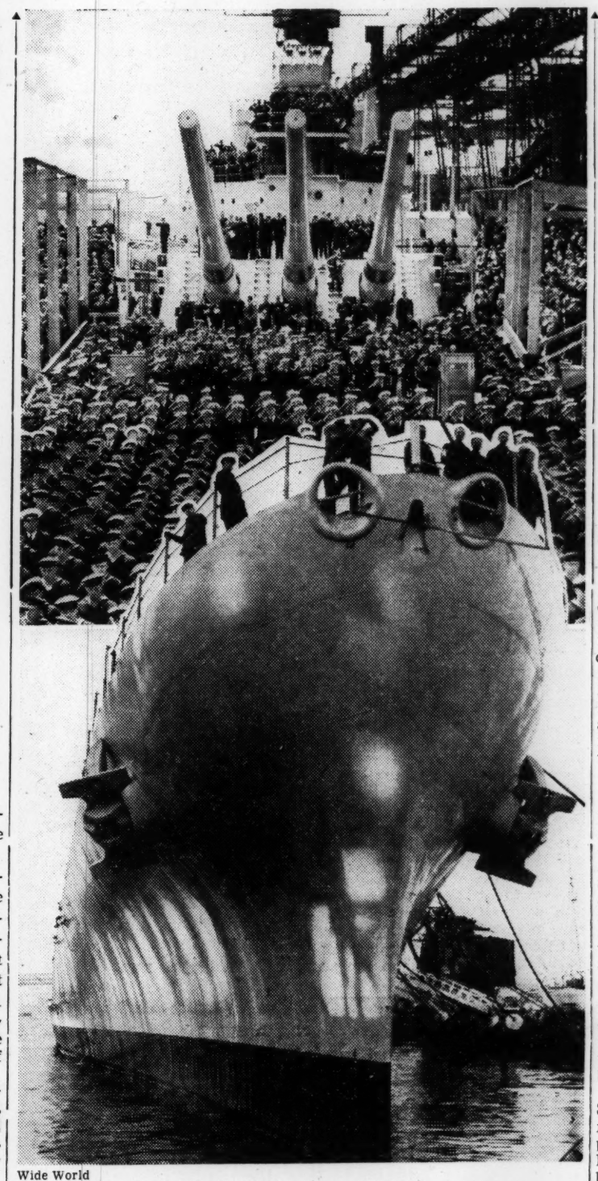
This statement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill made in the House of Commons yesterday applies not only to the war in general but equally to the present grave crisis in the Balkan conflict signalized by the fall of Salonika.

For the loss of Salonika only assumes its exact significance when fitted into the perspective of the whole war picture.

This picture has now been suddenly and dramatically changed, by developments of which the fall of Salonika marks the climax, from a continental into an intercontinental struggle.

The seizure of Salonika means that Reichsführer Hitler, just one year after he launched the attack

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



Wide World

Battleship North Carolina Is Commissioned

This 35,000-ton battleship, first to be commissioned since 1923, is the first battleship also to be added to the Navy without portholes. Experience has shown that bomb concussion breaks even thick glass and steel ports. At top three of her even dozen 16-inch guns rear themselves as officers salute the flag. Bottom shows the towering bow of the great sea fighter, the commissioning ceremonies of which were held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Axis claims continued advances with Nazis reporting capture of 80,000 in Thrace.

By the Associated Press

The Greek Army remains intact and ready "to deal a decisive blow at the German invader with Allied support," Greek military sources declared today, despite the entrapment of some forces in Eastern Greece.

"The decisive battle will be given where strategic conditions demand it," the Athens radio announced, as British flame-throwers, tanks, and armored cars were reported moving northward from Piraeus, the port of Athens.

To the north Premier Mussolini's High Command asserted that Italian troops were pressing deeper into Yugoslavia. The Germans claim to have taken Tetovo, near the Albanian border, beyond Skoplje. This would seem to indicate that the Yugoslav communications with the Greeks and British had been intercepted.

The Germans claimed to have captured 80,000 prisoners in the fighting in Thrace, with the count not yet finished, with several hundred machine-guns and large quantities of motor fuel. Nevertheless, British bombers were reported to have inflicted heavy casualties in assaults on German columns of motor transport and troop concentrations.

British Line Forming

The British were reported to be forming a line across from Chimara in southern Albania to Kitros on the Gulf of Salonika. They were said to be in command of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, who have been in the Balkans, were stated to have returned to England.

The Greeks stated that everything of military value in the port of Salonika was destroyed before the Germans arrived. Cranes, warehouses, oil tanks—all were blown up or fired.

More than $1,500,000 worth of Salonika oil installations belonging to the Steaua-Roamana Company, in which Standard Oil of New Jersey has an interest, were blown up by the Greek rearguard, Arthur Lanckton, oil executive said.

The Yugoslav Legation in Athens announced that Yugoslav troops had crossed the Drin River south of Scutari, and captured the northern Albanian town. They were trying to crush the Italians and make a junction with the Greeks in the south.

But available reports indicate the Germans might spike this hope shortly.

However, the Yugoslav Legation in London stated that the Yugoslav Army is making a "supreme effort" to break the German front.

Yugoslav Army Split

Aside from being isolated from the Greeks to the South, and thus faced with the necessity of going on alone, the Yugoslav Army was itself split up by the Germans into three sections—one above a westward line thrown by the Nazis across the country; a second in the area between Nish and Skoplje; the third south of Skoplje.

The Nazis admitted the Greek valor, a military commentator de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Intimate Message from Washington

Italian Newsman in Washington Resigns for 'Personal Reasons'—U. S. Press Shows It Can Censor Itself—Willkie-Dewey Clash Imaginary

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Jottings from a reporter's notebook:

Resignation extraordinary—Ordinarily when a foreign newspaper correspondent resigns his job, that isn't news; but when an Axis journalist quits his post, that's like resigning from the army.

This week able, affable, highly regarded Count Leone Fumasoni-Biondi, for nine years Washington representative of the Italian Government-controlled Stefani News Agency, turned in his journalistic chevrons and asked to be excused from further service. He also resigned his membership in the White House Correspondents Association, which permits attendance at the President's press conferences, and from the Congressional press galleries. He explained that his action was "for personal reasons."

For very personal reasons, indeed, and readers of The Christian Science Monitor may be pardoned for having a particular interest in the story behind Count Biondi's bold and blunt decision. In a climactic burst of journalistic independence and Latin individualism, he cabled to his Rome office last week—which is about like cabling to the Duce himself—a candid summary of Saville R. Davis' Monitor series on what really is going on inside Italy, ended his unpalatable piece by concluding that it was evident that the Italian people are in the process of overthrowing Fascist militarism, and accompanied it all with an appropriate final word—his resignation, thus getting in ahead of the anticipated, "You're fired."

Count Biondi will take a "long vacation." He has earned it. He will remain in the United States. Though faithfully discharging his duties, he has, it has been apparent to his colleagues, been progressively out of harmony with the methods, purposes and policies of Italian Fascism and it seems evident that the articles which he recently read in the Monitor provided the final insight and incentive to separate himself from a government which he does not believe represents the Italian people today.

Censorship—The arrival this week of a damaged British war vessel off American shores to be repaired at an American shipyard offered the first serious test of the extent to which the press will co-operate with the Government in voluntarily withholding news of potential value to the Axis powers.

The movement of American and British war ships is one of the categories of military news which the Secretary of the Navy has asked newspapers, radio and news reels to omit. Only four metropolitan newspapers, two New York, one Detroit and one Washington, printed the report, according to information here.

Although the Navy Department made no specific request that the story be self-censored, every editor and correspondent knew that it was the hope of the Government that it would not be printed. The press associations did not send it out.

President Roosevelt frankly expressed the opinion at his press conference the next day that the editorial justifications which the papers which used the report published were the lamest excuses he had ever seen but on the record that he went along completely with the conviction of the great majority of the press that voluntary censorship could and would work.

In fairness to the Government and in assurance to newspaper readers it should be said that the Washington press corps as a whole felt there was nothing unreasonable in the wish that this news be not published and this correspondent, for one, has no evidence to believe that the Administration has any desire whatsoever to impose a compulsory Government-controlled censorship on the press.

Politics—In the midst of war, defense and strikes, politics comes under the head of escape literature these days and one short item might be here introduced just to keep the record straight. There is no real basis for the reports that District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey and Wendell L. Willkie are headed for a clash over the Republican nomination for the New York Governorship. There has been talk but it is only talk. Mr. Willkie has no intention of seeking the nomination and has no intention of accepting the nomination.

Then what about an understanding between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Dewey which would give the New York District Attorney the fullest possible Republican support for the Gubernatorial campaign in 1942 and avoid any possible and mutually disadvantageous clash between the two for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1944?

Actually, this report is way ahead of the facts but by no means outside the range of possibility, even probability. I think it can be accurately said that Mr. Dewey would not deny that he takes the view that if Mr. Willkie successfully maintains his present position in the public eye and preserves the national leadership which he has won, Mr. Willkie deserves a renomination at the hands of the Republican Party in 1944. If it weren't for the war, defense and strikes, that would be political news of first importance; it may still be.

Seniority—The passing of Senator Morris Sheppard brings in line for the chairmanship of the Senate Military Affairs Committee the only southern Senator, Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, who voted against the Lend-Lease Act. Senator Reynolds, an earnest advocate of the strongest possible American defense, is an equally earnest opponent of the Government's policy of how that defense can best be achieved, that is by aiding Britain win the war. The system of seniority plus the one-party dominance in the South combine to bring about this anomalous situation.

Roscoe Drummond

Cost of War Riddles Japanese Economy

'Inside the War'

Thirty-third of a Series

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States.

Japan is not a happy land today.

It is characteristic of the state of the country that one instinctively reaches for a negative to describe its present plight. Although the Japanese like to think of themselves as a positive, aggressive, fighting people, the visitor to Dai Nippon in its current phase is likely to be chiefly impressed by shortages, prohibitions, irresolution, confused councils, and general stagnation.

For here is a people not fundamentally militaristic despite their self-delusion on the subject, but primarily craftsmen and traders, whose continued involvement in a tiresome and profitless China war has eaten away at the very heart of their national existence.

Like some of the rest of us, the Japanese are fond of fine phrases. They love fads and novelties of all sorts. Throughout the period of their undeclared war on the Asiatic continent they have fed themselves on words and political-economic-militaristic gesticulation; but now they are in the fix of the farmer who tried to make green spectacles take the place of his cow's ration of grass. Their domestic position is poor, and that is the kindest way to express the situation.

The Cost of War

Japan's present war cost—that is, the cost as it works out from figures of the 1941-2 budget—is something over 20,000,000 yen a day. At former exchange that would be $10,000,000 in American money, though current exchange rates are not 2-1, but between 4 and 5 to 1 officially, or as much as 10-1 on the "black market"—the exchange which runs in secret in Yokohoma but openly in Shanghai. Any way one figures the thing, it isn't small change.

Figures are not always the whole story, as is amply proved by the way Japan has been able to carry on as against the prophecies of those who felt the Nation must collapse in six months or a year of crushing war costs.

Still, they are not without some meaning.

The Nation hasn't collapsed, but the Japanese man in the street today finds it well-nigh impossible to find decent leather to shield his bare feet from impact with that same street; while his wife, though she may be pleased to learn that Japan's leaders find it possible to export some powdered and condensed milk, is less pleased at the trouble she experiences in getting any fresh milk for her babies.

Whatever the actual figures come to, they mean that the two supplementary military budgets together with the general account appropriations for the Army and Navy come to a cost 7.5 times larger than the corresponding sum for 1935-6 (over 7,500,000,000 yen as compared with 1,032,000,000 yen)—figures comprising 67.9 per cent of the all-inclusive treasury expenditures, as compared with a corresponding ratio of less than 50 per cent five years ago.

And while costs have gone up, productivity has gone down. A factory with its manpower weakened by the presence of a million husky lads in China, and itself perhaps wholly or partly devoted to production of some form of supplies for the missing million, is not adding to the national wealth except from the long-range imperialistic

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

'New Jerusalem'

By Vera Brittain, author

It is, I am convinced, in the painful cultivation of personal humility and charity in every difficult relationship of human life, that our endeavours to found our City of God must now begin.

We are entitled to seek for its practical cornerstones in such expedients as enlightened housing schemes and the repudiation of chemical warfare, but these and similar political measures could already have saved our civilisation from the present nightmare if enough of us had cultivated the will to adopt them.

The foundations of our New Jerusalem depend not upon material programmes, but upon the acceptance of the ideal of love as the guiding principle of personal and national life.

In her book "England's Hour." The Macmillan Co., publishers

"America: Slave or Free?" Thirty-third article: Page 3

Exchange of Cultures by U. S. And Chile Aids Neighborliness

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is on his fifth trip to South America as a guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in its good-will tour

SANTIAGO, Chile—Turn around in Santiago and you bump into an exchange student from the United States, a visiting professor, or some member of the many cultural and economic missions now actively engaged in helping Chile surmount the latest and deepest of its periodic crises.

The vast forward steps taken in practical application of the Good Neighbor Policy since this writer came through Chile three years ago are what the English in these parts would call "resounding."

Ever since the party of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace began touching land in South America, they have found the liveliness of Inter-American activity becoming more evident.

Contact Is Best Teacher

Only the actual experience of coming into these countries is able to impress on North Americans the tremendous importance of Inter-American solidarity, the present unsteadiness of that solidarity deriving from past neglect, the wide open holes through which Nazi propagandists drive their truckloads of misrepresentation, and the great constructive work waiting to be done before the Americas understand each other reasonably well.

North Americans, for their part, are at last making a serious effort to understand South America.

There are some 20 United States exchange students in Chile, and an equal number of Chileans in the United States, pursuant to the ends sought by the Convention for Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

Private Firms Help

In addition, the United States Government and the Grace Line have each given two scholarships to Chilean students this year. Pan American Airways is continuing its "Flying Scholarships" to South American countries.

On the Santa Lucia from New York to Valparaiso, Eleanor Dillon of New Jersey College sailed to a year of study in Chile on an exchange sponsored by the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs.

In Santiago we met Prof. W. Rex Crawford of the University of Pennsylvania. He is teaching for a year at the University of Chile, in accordance with the same Pan American convention that provides for exchange students.

Two Carnegie activities crossed paths when our party caught up with Prof. Paul F. Kerr of the Department of Geology, Columbia University. As visiting Carnegie Professor in South America, he is flying the whole circuit, having already lectured in the northern countries. He will return via Brazil.

As Aid to Business

Members of the Inter-American Development Commission were flying to Bolivia after completing their work of organization in Chile, and before that, in Brazil and Argentina.

A mining expert is attached to the United States Embassy in Chile. He is Joseph R. Guiteras, one of four "on loan" to South American countries from the Bureau of Mines at Washington.

H. A. Marmer, Assistant Chief of the Division of Tides and Currents in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is supervising the installation of tide gauges that will be presented to South American countries in a co-operative study of the tides.

B. A. Berry, Associate Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, has been in Chile conducting studies that will be made available to the Chilean Government.

The Chilean-North American Cultural Institute sponsors radio hours twice a week, a publication entitled The Andean Monthly, exchange of Spanish-English lessons by individuals, the showing of motion pictures such as "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" in primary schools of Chile, and is planning to expand on this start achieved in the past year.

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GENUINE New England BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

Wonders of Research: New Steel Developed

Its use in transformers is expected to result in vast saving of more valuable metals.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Fall in line!" Tiny crystals of newly produced silicon steel obey this order as heat applications force them to orient themselves so that they become better magnetic fields and carry one-third more magnetic flow. It is expected that the successful completion of a nine-year $2,000,000 research and development program to train silicon steel crystals will conserve America's strategic steel and copper supplies.

When the new steel material, Hipersil, developed by Westinghouse and the American Rolling Mill Co. is used in the Nation's transformers (instruments for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential), the estimated savings in copper and high-grade steel will amount to more than 5,000 tons a year. The amount of copper that will be saved would make brass jackets for 400,000,000 30-caliber shells for Army rifles. The brass used in these shells is about 90 per cent copper.

The new steel vibrates less—has less "magnetostriction"—than ordinary steel when magnetized, which eliminates the low hum noticed in some transformers. It is easier to manufacture, is lighter, and permits less drop in voltage which often causes dimming and flickering of house lights.

What to Invent

There are a lot of things to be invented besides a better mouse trap. Here are a few of the useful inventions the world of natural science has not yet provided: a device to convert sound vibrations directly into printed form; a method for salvaging used electric light bulbs and bases; an adhesive to make cellophane adhere to paper; material to which ice will not adhere for use on airplane wings, highway surfaces and windshields; a substitute for tin, which the United States has to import; lighter weight batteries for portable radios; a cast iron that will bend; a substitute for paraffin; an economic air conditioner for the automobile.

These needed inventions and more listed by the Research Advisory Service in the "Science Observer," a publication for young natural scientists, offer challenges to the independent research worker.

New Glacial Map

Perched on the sands of Martha's Vineyard, a tiny island off the coast of Massachusetts, is a huge granite boulder from the coast of Maine, 150 miles to the north. Westward across northern United States and Canada thousands of similar boulders, small and large are to be found in mounds of earth which came from sources to the north.

Asked to explain such phenomena a natural scientist 150 years ago would probably have told you that at one time the earth stopped rotating on its axis and a great flood ensued which scattered these rocks over the earth's surface.

That great sheets of ice coming down from the north thousands of years ago during the Ice Age were the causes of such accumulations of rocks was not known until 1833 when Bernhardi, a professor of northern Germany, gave this as the reason after studying glaciers in the Alps. Seven years later Louis Agassiz, to whom the discovery is usually attributed, repeated and broadened Bernhardi's concept.

Not one but four great ice sheets came down over North America from three northern ice centers during a period of hundreds of millions of years. Published and unpublished data of these different periods are being carefully mapped and will be shown on a new glacial map of North America prepared by the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council. Both the Geological Survey of Canada and the United States Geological Survey are represented on the committee.

Glass Airplane Wings

Tomorrow's airplanes may have glass-covered wings. The new material has been tested in flight by an airplane company and has shown several advantages over linen or cotton fabric used on wings and fuselages.

Since the glass fabric is nonshrinkable, does not soak up moisture in rain or fog, which is important from the point of weight, does not rot and is unaffected by temperature changes, it is termed ideal for aviation use by the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, which developed it.

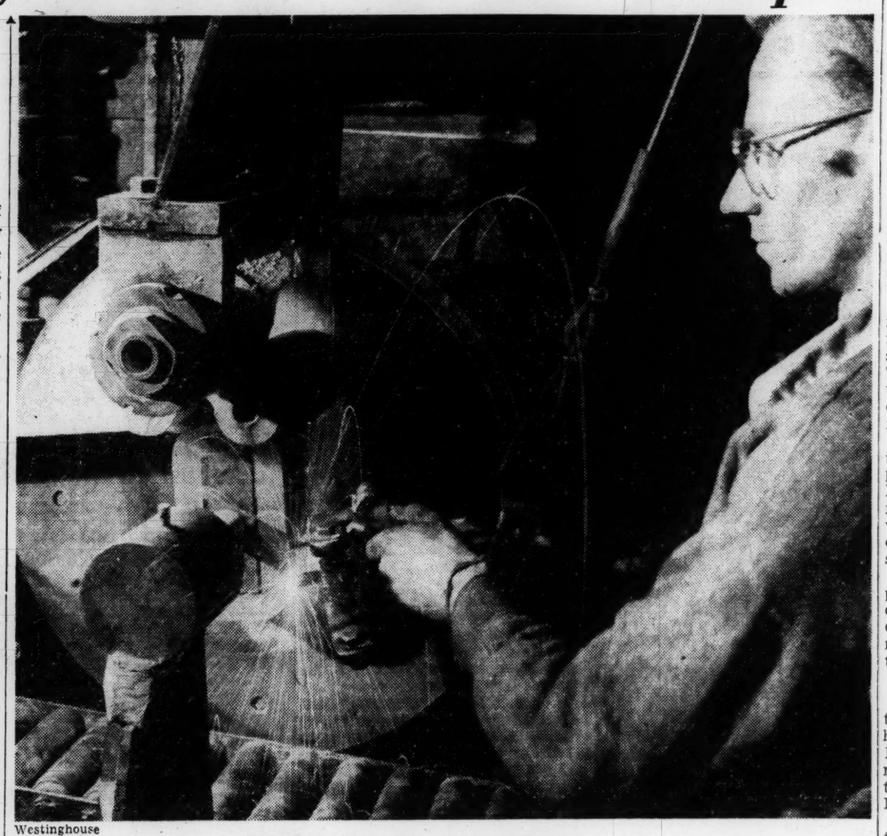
Navajos From North?

Amid the painted deserts of southwestern United States where the cactus wren trills from the scraggly creosote bush and the coyote yaps at the distant stars, 50,000 Navajo Indians lead a nomadic life, following their herds of goats and sheep on a reservation of 22,500 square miles.

Where the Navajos came from has long been a mystery to ethnologists. This tribe evidently entered the Southwest after Coronado's expedition in 1540, for this intrepid explorer made no mention in his diary of having seen these makers of sand paintings, expert horsemen and picturesque dancers, although he fully described other Indians of the region.

Having no written language, the Navajo quotes legends which tell that his ancestors came from the north after crossing a great sea.

The studies of John P. Harrington, reported in the 1940 issue of "Exploration and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution," support the legends by showing that the language of the Navajos and that of Indians living near Juneau, Alaska, 2,400 miles to the north, are strikingly similar. The long-held belief that the Navajos are Mongolian and came from Siberia is strengthened by Mr. Harrington's work.



Westinghouse

Welding New Cores for Transformers

Welding last two layers of new silicon steel core at the Westinghouse Company's Transformer Division in Sharon, Pa.

Vichy Court Condemns Leader of Free French

VICHY, France, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Georges Catroux, Commander of Free French forces fighting with the British against the Italians in Africa, was condemned to execution in absentia today by a court-martial at Gannat. He was deprived of French citizenship last December.

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First Bruno Walter Album Highlights New Records

Review of Recordings

The first American album by Bruno Walter and a superlative waxing of the Brahms Third Symphony are leaders among current record releases.

Having pleased the reviewers with a single test pressing of a portion of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony No. 3, in E flat, Columbia gave the whole dish away with the release of the entire Third done by Mr. Walter with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Especially noteworthy was the second movement, Marche Funebre, which Mr. Walter made grandly moving rather than doleful.

Dr. Frederick Stock's reading of Brahms Symphony No. 3, in F major, was also eminently satisfactory. He brought out the beautiful melodic third movement with its great horn passages and achieved the fullest from the great sonorities in the last movement. Listening to this album was one of the extreme delights to which a reviewer occasionally falls heir.

Pittsburgh Symphony Recording

The Bacchanale or Venusberg Music in the familiar Paris version of the opening music in Wagner's "Tannhäuser," serves to introduce the first major Columbia recording by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, with Fritz Reiner, conducting. Mr. Reiner has a reputation as a drillmaster in music and has unquestionably achieved good things with the Pittsburgh aggregation. This music was arranged in this fashion by Wagner in order to satisfy the demands—for they were that—of French opera patrons for a ballet in the first act.

The second Columbia album of the Rediscovered Music of Johann Strauss, done by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, lets one again into the history of Vienna of Strauss' time. There are waltzes and polkas dedicated to the automobile, the telegraph and the mail express among the items here.

Benny Goodman, the jazz clarinetist, in another of his frequent excursions into classic realms, is better heard than we have previously thought in a Columbia disk of Debussy's First Rhapsody for Clarinet, with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York. His clarinet playing seems to have acquired more liquidity in tone and is freer of the breathy tone which is so characteristic of jazz playing.

Decca Album of Chopin

Suggestive of the season which culminates in so many festive June functions are a Decca album of six favorite Chopin waltzes, done by Robert Goldsand, Viennese pianist, who makes his debut on records. Best known are the C sharp minor and the D flat major, or "Minute" waltz, which Mr. Goldsand rightly refused to play in one minute. Another worthy Chopin item is the lovely Barcarolle in F sharp minor, played by Walter Gieseking, covering both sides of a 12-inch disk.

Schumann's Sonata, No. 2, in G minor, played by Sascha Gorodnitzki, pianist, in a two-pocket Columbia album, is a confection of the romantic period, dedicated by the composer to a feminine friend.

Andre Kostelanetz provides silken settings without spoiling the essential melody of a group of Stephen Foster songs in a Columbia orchestral album. Especially good are the arrangements of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" and "I Dream of Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair," the latter a treatment which completely restores the value of this song which unfortunately became the battle song of a music feud.

Josephine Antoine Record

Worthy of a place beside the old Victor recording by Galli-Curci of Bishop's "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," a classic of coloratura, is Josephine Antoine's Columbia waxing of this setting to a Shakespeare sonnet. Also good coloratura is Liebling-Alabiev's "The Russian Nightingale," both with flute and piano accompaniment, marred only by the fact that the sound track seems unable to take it all.

Victor Garnados, son of the Spanish composer, discloses himself as a composer of talent in a group of songs from the province of Catalonia in the southeast of Spain, done by the Granados Trio—violin, piano, and cello—a Decca album. Carlos Montoya, guitarist to La Argentina, Escudero, Lopez, and Martinez, is heard in an excellent recital of Flamencan, or gypsy, music, also for Decca.

"The Saga of Jenny"

In the popular field Hildegarde, with Robert Hannon singing one number, and chorus and orchestra, sing the principal songs from Gertrude Lawrence's "Lady in the Dark"; three Decca labels of which "The Saga of Jenny" is the most interesting being constructed somewhat along "Frankie and Johnnie" lines.

John Kirby, who has done wonders with a small orchestra and a quieter type of swing, is heard in a Columbia album of his own arrangements of both the classics and older tunes of continuing popularity. "Hot Trombones," another Columbia album, is a very good historical collection of the styles of some of the best known proponents of the jazz trombine style—Jimmie Harrison, Miff Mole, J. C. Higginbotham and Jack Teagarden.

In the easy bounce style popularized by "Tuxedo Junction" are Cab Calloway's Okeh recording of "Run Little Rabbit," Jimmy Dorsey's Decca Disk of "Turn Left," coupled with "Turn Right," in "solid four" time, and Woody Herman's Decca waxing of "Fur Trappers Ball."

Herald Tribune Marks Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The New York Herald Tribune started its second century in the newspaper field today with a centennial observance of the day Horace Greeley put up the Tribune shingle on a building at 30 Ann Street as a Whig Party organ. It was the outgrowth of his four-page political weekly, The Log Cabin, and he had a $1,000 loan from Jason Coggleshall to start his further venture in the public prints.

Nationwide fame came with the 1851 merger of The Log Cabin and the New Yorker into the weekly Tribune to espouse the anti-slavery cause before and during the Civil War.

In 1868, Whitelaw Reid came to be Mr. Greeley's "first writing editor." His rise to editor-in-chief came in a few years, for Mr. Greeley did not survive his defeat as Presidential candidate of the Democrats and liberal Republicans in the 1872 insurgent campaign against the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant.

Five years later, the Tribune was ensconced in New York City's first skyscraper—a 10-story building—forerunner of its present plant on West Fortieth Street, which it has occupied since 1923. In 1924 the Tribune absorbed the New York Herald, becoming today's New York Herald-Tribune.

McCarthy Succeeds Christie As Canadian Envoy to U. S.

OTTAWA, April 10 (AP)—Leighton McCarthy, Acting Canadian Minister at Washington, will become the permanent Minister succeeding Louis Christie, who passed on yesterday.

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Russia Sees War Threat Shifted to Its Borders

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "pointed reference" in his House of Commons speech to the possibility in the near future of "a Nazi attempt to secure the granary of the Ukraine and the oil fields of the Caucasus" seems to be shared in some measure by the Russians themselves.

In Wednesday's Red Star, Colonel Popoff, the well-known Soviet military writer, says: "The war situation has finally become clear. There is no longer any question of the invasion of Britain. The center of gravity of the war has shifted from the West to the East."

Simultaneously with this striking corroboration of the trend reported in The Christian Science Monitor a week ago comes a report from Helsingfors that German women and children have been ordered to leave Warsaw for unstated reasons.

There is also an interesting report current in Central European circles here that the Germans recently have been building large numbers of Russian-gauge locomotives.

Near East Affected

Finally mention may be made of the news from Ankara that Turkey has been officially informed that the Russians are about to announce new moves intended to stem the tide of German aggression in the Near East.

This information is to some extent borne out by the attitude in high Russian circles here which has been steadily hardening in an anti-German sense since the Nazis launched their attack on Yugoslavia.

Experts, however, warn against hastily jumping at the conclusion that the Soviet Union would enter the war unless actually attacked. Available evidence points strongly to the fact that a large proportion of the Soviet armies, apart from the Moscow garrison, is ill equipped and only partially trained.

A Soviet defensive alliance with Turkey therefore seems the most likely development at the moment.

The Turkish Situation

Meanwhile as the drive of the Panzer divisions into the heart of Yugoslavia develops, the reason why Turkey has not attacked the German forces from the rear is clarified in the latest news from the Turkish capital.

The Turks point out that if they launched an offensive now against unbroken German forces, not only might they bring the Bulgarians into the fight, but they might also seriously impair their defensive position in the Straits, thus endangering Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and the route to the East.

In view of the constant Anglo-Turkish staff talks it is assumed by many observers that the British concur in this attitude and would prefer that the Turks remain nonbelligerent for the time being.

It is also assumed that the Soviet Union shares this opinion.

Yugoslavs Plan Strategy

Meanwhile Yugoslav representatives here refuse to be dismayed at the ever-deepening thrust of the Panzer divisions along the winding valleys in the south of Serbia. They say it is one thing to drive along the valley and quite another thing to conquer a country on each side.

They evidently hope, in fact, that when the German armored divisions have stretched themselves out to the limit, the Yugoslav soldiers will close in from both sides and pour destruction on them from the hilltops.

Though this is perhaps an optimistic appreciation of what is certainly a serious situation, the mountains of South Serbia, with their poor roads, single-track railway, and almost complete absence of local supplies of gasoline, oil, and other necessities, are a completely different proposition from the undulating plains of France, with abundant stocks of everything even a military motorist could need.

While therefore undue optimism should be excluded, confidence in the ultimate outcome remains unshaken.

Soviets call Yugoslav pact proof of peaceful policies: Page 7.

Red Army Plans Intensive Training

By the Associated Press

Moscow, April 10

The Russian Army has arranged to move into summer camps for a period of intensified training, army bulletins from the Volga and other military districts saying supply stores already had been organized.

Red Star, Russian Army newspaper, said "summer is especially favorable for intensive military preparation."

Court to Handle Only Labor Cases

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (AP)—A special department of the Los Angeles Superior Court has been designated to handle all cases involving labor relations.

Presiding Judge B. Rey Schauer, in setting up the Labor Court, explained:

"It is hoped that through fairness of approach, thoroughness of investigation and firmness and uniformity of action, the destructive results of both to persons and the public interest, which characterize less enlightened treatment, may be substantially avoided."

Judge Schauer said he believed the court was the first in the Nation devoted exclusively to litigation arising from labor strife.

He added:

"Creation of this special court . . . is a realistic recognition of the increasing importance to the national interest of uninterrupted industrial production and of the facts that the personal interests of employees and employers and of competing labor organizations are in some instances and in some elements conflicting. . . ."

Carolina Defense Facilities Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina's facilities for national defense, as shown in its industrial organization, have been analyzed by the National Association of Manufacturers in a study of 150 plants.

Officials of the organization here made public the findings of the survey of the plants, which were selected at random. They represented 16 major industrial classifications of which textiles accounted for 51 per cent, lumber products for 18 per cent, and iron and steel and other heavy industries for 9 per cent.

Forty-two of the 150 plans are already engaged in defense production, 24 as primary contractors and 18 as subcontractors only. Seventy-nine per cent of the primary contractors and 46 per cent of the subcontractors are in the textile industry and another 29 per cent of the subcontractors make lumber products. Only three of the plants working on defense orders are in the heavy industries.

Forty-five per cent of the plants reported were still on a single-shift basis. These included all of the heavy industries and most of the woodworking plants. Five per cent of the factories reporting were working 1½ shifts, 16 per cent two shifts, and 25 per cent three shifts. Textile plants were working the most shifts, half of them working three shifts, a sixth working two and one-half shifts, and a quarter working two shifts.

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Many State Legislatures Face Reapportioning Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There's a good big job facing nearly half the States. Their legislatures need reapportioning.

This is a task that should be done every 10 years or even oftener if the requirements of almost all the State constitutions are to be met. People shift about, centers of population change. If citizens are to be represented in their legislatures according to their numbers, there needs to be a stock-taking at reasonably frequent intervals.

But the States have not all obeyed the rules of their own constitutions. Mississippi hasn't had a reapportionment for over 50 years. Delaware's last apportionment was made in 1897 and its constitution makes no provision for another. Kentucky reapportioned the last time in 1893 with amendments in 1918. Illinois and Alabama did their latest reapportioning in 1901.

Connecticut's constitution established the number of State Representatives in 1818 and the number of Senators was fixed by act of the Legislature in 1903; and there it stands. Oregon reapportioned in 1907 and New York in 1917.

In all 19 States find themselves in the overdue column. Some of them have reapportionment measures coming up this year, but the enactment of legislation is not a simple matter.

Why so much difficulty in making what would seem normal adjustments?

"Struggles between rural and urban areas to prevent a shift in the balance of political power is often responsible for failure to reapportion," comments the Council of State Governments which gathered the statistics given above on the laggard States. "Then opposition comes also from areas where population has been depleted. They want to retain disproportionate representation. Still another reason is the size and difficulty of reapportioning itself."

Struggles between down-state and up-state political forces are given as the cause of delayed representation in New York and Illinois. Reapportionment is a live issue in the legislatures of these States this year.

While disclosing the inequalities in representation due to delayed reapportionment, the Council of State Governments also reveals the fact that 37 States do not apportion their legislatures strictly in proportion to population at the outset. Some exclude certain persons or races from representation; others recognize territory, taxes paid, and voting qualifications.

For example, California excludes aliens ineligible for naturalization when it determines the number of representatives. All aliens are omitted in the count made in Maine, New York, and North Carolina. Oregon excludes "non-whites." Indians not taxed do not come within the population tally of Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Washington. Only "males over 21" are counted by Indiana.

Massachusetts makes the basis of apportionment the number of registered voters, while Arizona goes a step farther and counts only those who voted for Governor. New Hampshire clings to an old custom in distributing Senators according to the amount of direct taxes paid.

Territory is often used as a base for reapportionment. Eight States provide that there shall be at least one Senator for each county; five more limit each county to one Senator. Seventeen States specify at least one representative in the lower house for each county.

Most States place the power of reapportionment in their legislatures, but not all. A few provide an alternative reapportionment procedure if their Legislatures fail to act. California, for example, can get the job done by a commission composed of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and State Superintendent of Public Instruction if the Legislature holds up the work.

Cincinnati Enquirer Turns First Century

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10 (AP)—The Cincinnati Enquirer turned its first century today.

With congratulations pouring in from hundreds of the Nation's notables, headed by President Roosevelt, the newspaper is celebrating officially 100 years under one name and unofficially the additional 23 years of its immediate forebear's career.

During the century, the Enquirer missed an edition only once. The night of March 22, 1866, fire destroyed the famous Pike Opera House and the newspaper plant. The bound file contains a blank sheet in place of the issue of March 23, and on this is written in pencil, "March 23, 1866. No paper. Office burned."

The Enquirer started as the Cincinnati Advertiser, a weekly, June 23, 1818, when Cincinnati still was virtually a frontier town. The Advertiser became a daily in 1938 and three years later John and Charles H. Brough, brothers of Marietta, Ohio, bought it for $1,500 and renamed it the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.

After several changes in ownership, the Enquirer became in 1883 the sole property of John R. McLean. He named William F. Wiley managing editor in 1901, and after Mr. McLean's passing in 1916, Mr. Wiley continued in editorial control, became general manager in 1918, and publisher in 1936.

The Enquirer is the second Cincinnati newspaper to observe a centennial within a year. Last year the Times-Star had its celebration.

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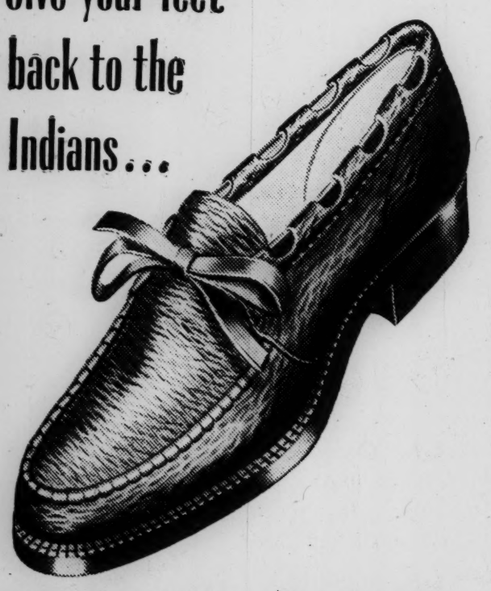

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America: Slave or Free?

33 Spirituality and Freedom Or Tribalism and Tyranny

..."The Ethiopians make their gods black and snub-nosed; the Thracians say theirs have blue eyes and red hair." Xenophanes.

Worship of tribal gods has divided nations and fastened on men the bondage of strife. Slowly they have been learning that there is a spiritual basis of unity: "God that made the world . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men."—Acts.

But just when men had come nearer than ever before to the liberty of international peace a new paganism has challenged the very foundation of their hopes: "The National Socialist State embodies the totality of God."—Dr. Krause.

Material concepts produce tribal gods, the slavery of fear, hate, and anarchy. Spiritual concepts teach the Fatherhood of one God, open the way to brotherhood.

Slave Way

In a bare-walled room of the Ministry of Propaganda an earnest young German with Harvard accent had been giving us the official Nazi racial doctrine. It was the summer of 1939, and Danzig was on everyone's tongue. Our friend was frank; he didn't try to tell us Poland was picking on Germany; he said the Reich must have much more than Danzig.

"But what happens to the Poles? Haven't they the same right as you to 'Lebensraum'? You can't just kill them off."

"Oh, but the Poles are an inferior race."

That was supposed to justify anything. That summed up the Nazi attitude toward Poland. That sums up the "new order" the Nazis are offering the world. Having enslaved their own minds with a racial theory out of the dark ages, they are trying to teach it as a religion.

Thus, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, official party philosopher:

> The idea of neighborly charity must be implicitly subordinated to the idea of national teaching.
>
> Germany is the source of all value, all creative forces have been produced by the Germanic race from the beginning of history.

Such modesty, such neighborliness, such appreciation of other peoples the new supermen sometimes find less than persuasive outside Germany, even when backed by force. Actually the racial theory which Herr Hitler considered useful in persecuting Jews and uniting Germans becomes an obvious hindrance in dealing with other peoples.

Tribal Egotism Not New

But this tribal egotism, made dominant by the Nazis, is not new in Germany. George Santayana writing about "ancient follies" of this kind among Germans, said they had not sensed the many-sidedness of human nature:

> Nor have they learned to respect sufficiently the external conditions under which human nature operates and to which it must conform—God, the material world, the nature and will of other men.

Certainly the Nazi "religion" of race has not learned to respect God. Failing to understand His universal, spiritual nature, they fail to see that His Fatherhood supplies the one indispensable tie for real unity among men and nations—spiritual brotherhood.

In fact, their racial obsession causes them to attack Christian efforts toward unity. Dr. Rosenberg says:

> The whole of church history is nothing but an attempt to carry through a relentless, unified, spiritual faith and to spread one form, one coercive dogma, one spiritual language, and one rite for all alike; Nordic man, Chinese, Negro, and Eskimo.

Chief Hope for Freedom

Christians will proudly plead guilty to a "unified, spiritual faith" and wonder how the Herr Doktor expects his materialistic German race "mythos" to result in anything but tribal wars. They will humbly acknowledge they have not established the state, "where there is neither Greek nor Jew, neither circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free." Yet surely Christian effort to "put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him" has greatly ameliorated the condition of the world and holds the chief hope for freedom from the tyranny of anarchy.

For in the international society totalitarian states promote an anarchy they could not tolerate within themselves. Indeed, it is the kind of anarchy—an utter lack of spiritual restraints—which must wreck a man, a state or a world. Herr Hitler has said that no system can succeed without a "creative idea" and for other peoples Nazi racism creates only slavery or war or both.

Tribalism vs. Religion

Daily the dispatches carry news of riots in Norway, the Netherlands, Rumania, Bulgaria, Italy. This is typical:

> VICHY, Feb. 21 (AP)—Reports from Paris today said that the German administrators had ordered the city deprived of potato supplies for 40 days as a result of disorders in the market section.

Tribalism's tyrannical treatment of religion is not confined to Germany:

On Dec. 13, 1940, the Associated Press cabled this news from Tokyo: "Major American, British and Canadian church properties, valued at millions of dollars, are in the process of being turned over to the Japanese as a result of Japan's recently enacted religious law."

The war has only brought to a climax the underlying conflict between Christianity and Japanese race-worship, clearly foreshadowed in 1890 when the famous Imperial Rescript on Education was signed by Emperor Meiji. Totalitarian Japan finds it even more difficult to tolerate a religion which teaches the spiritual brotherhood of man.

Mussolini's brand of despotism is less blatantly racial (Jews were not persecuted until the Nazis applied pressures), but its narrow nationalism has curtailed the activity of an organization, itself authoritarian in nature, which claims the allegiance of people in half a hundred states. The Roman Catholic Church, which permits little liberty to other churches in countries where it controls, has had to bow in Italy to the mailed fist of Fascism.

Mussolini has largely succeeded in curbing the political activity in which Catholic Action engages in other countries and church papers have been censored or suppressed. The Vatican has not spoken against wars of aggression with the vigor of churchmen in free countries, and on Jan. 14, the Vatican News Service reported an appeal from Monsignor Angelo Bartolomasi to Italian chaplains to "pray and work" for Fascist victory.

Free Way

In a new sense it is true that a house divided against itself cannot stand. This world cannot exist half slave and half free. No bigger in terms of time and political control than Lincoln's Union, it too must have a "new birth of freedom under God."

It is evident that patterns of a familiar world are cracking up; men who have created a new world of invention and commerce are seeking a pattern for moral and political controls that will give it ordered freedom. In a dozen countries a stirring of thought such as gave birth to the American Union is in motion. And everywhere there is some recognition that materialism drives the forces of disintegration; that unity is fundamentally spiritual.

Take for example the project of a score of distinguished American and refugee scholars to outline like Plato "a good Republic, a vital and durable society of men." After two years of study and discussion they have issued "A Declaration on World Democracy" in a small book called "The City of Man." Its main concern is not with political, military or economic plans, but with religion. These scholars found that "no definition or redefinition of democracy is practically or logically tenable without its premise in a statement of fundamental religious beliefs."

The Answer to Totalitarianism

They see that universality is the answer to totalitarianism and seek a foundation in a "universal religion of the Spirit." They find the basis for a common creed in the widespread acceptance of the "spirit of the New Testament."

A somewhat similar effort by one man is Lionel Curtis's "Civitas Dei," printed in the United States under the title "World Order." The whole purpose of this monumental work is to trace the steps by which the Kingdom of God as expounded by Jesus has been increasingly expressed in human governments. One statement applicable today is that the idea of one God "united the tribes of Israel. It raised their minds from superstitions which divide the world to spiritual truths which bind it together."

A landmark in all the movements to organize peace is Clarence Streit's charter for world federation, "Union Now." This vision of freedom in federation has captured the imagination of millions in a score of countries. It looks like one of those noble ideas men can never lay down. Federation has a very practical and impressive record. Switzerland, the pioneer, still stands stanch as her Alps, in the very midst of totalitarian Europe.

600 Years of Liberty

"Six hundred years of faithfulness to order and liberty." We read it in three languages on the walls of the Education Building of the Swiss National Exposition in Zurich two years ago. From the time of the Compact of 1291, a strong religious spirit, a respect for the individual, has supported Swiss diversity in unity.

Christian concepts of justice, tolerance and freedom are secrets of the British Commonwealth's cohesion. The great Boer, General Smuts, described it well as "a society of nations which does not seek to render uniform, amalgamate or denationalize its members, but on the contrary to promote a richer, fuller, and freer life for each."

The United States is most often taken as the model by those who hope to see a new world order based on freedom. It has been largely successful in adjusting State and Federal sovereignties, in protecting small states against larger and in demonstrating the value of united defense, free trade and common currency.

This success is not the result of new political devices. There are despotisms in South America with Constitutions full of identical devices. The bare bones of federation will not suffice. Indeed, wherever it has succeeded, citizens have expressed the tolerance, justice, independence, kindness, honesty and freedom found in some degree wherever Protestant Christianity has been long at work.

It is inspiring to trace through the centuries essential steps toward a free world order. Many peoples and periods have contributed:

The Jews developed monotheism and Jesus presented the one God as Spirit, Truth, and Love, who unites His children in spiritual brotherhood.

The Greeks gave freedom to a select body of citizens within city-states and taught tolerance.

Other Contributions to World Order

Roman legions, Roman roads, and Roman law gave order to the western world, facilitating the spread of Christian civilization.

The British and Icelanders developed representative government, making possible freedom on the nation-state scale.

The Renaissance invoked the free spirit of inquiry and the invention of printing gave millions a common culture centered in the Bible.

The Swiss united three races in a political union.

The Reformation emphasized individual ability and freedom, encouraging men to seek directly God's guidance and apply it to government.

The Dutch led the way toward religious liberty.

The French Revolution and frontier life developed a spirit of democratic equality.

The British Navy preserved order and spread free trade and free institutions around the globe.

Railways and telegraph, motorcar and telephone, airplane and radio made unity physically feasible.

The United States improved the federation method and with the British Dominions and some Latin American countries proved free government feasible over a wide area.

The League of Nations advanced the ideal of a warless world and the Union Now movement proposes federation on a world scale.

Finally, in the last half century the unifying teaching that God is the only Mind, governing the real universe, has spread 'round the globe.

All these influences—and more—have prepared the way for a free world order. At the same time a slave world has been constructed. Herr Hitler has said one of these worlds must crack up. He is right. This planet cannot continue half slave and half free It has become too small.

No single state possesses the economic or military power to preserve its freedom. Planes and propaganda ignore borders. Little powers are helpless, big powers insecure.

One way or the other international organization is coming. Men can have a "new order" of violence and slavery, or they can have unity with diversity, order with freedom. The decisive factor will be religion. Only men who possess some measure of spiritual understanding of the Kingdom of God can establish the reign of order, justice, and brotherhood required for freedom on a world scale.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

War Costs Riddle Japanese Economy

Continued from Page 1

point of view which bears an uncomfortable resemblance to that of the person who regards the roulette table and the race track as scenes of economic investment.

In other words, Japan is spending her sons, her national resources, her yen and sen, on a long gamble which—contrary to rosy expectations—is not returning dividends so far and which on the other hand is demoralizing the public and private life of the country.

This last statement would be challenged by leading Japanese. It is still debatable. But there is evidence behind it.

Obviously, when a country goes on spending as Japan has done since the summer of 1937, there must be major readjustments as soon as surplus is exhausted. And Japan never had much surplus at best. As a trader-manufacturer nation, Japan always kept pretty well extended. Her peacetime commitments to daring investment averaged high.

With entry into its first great war in several decades (they preferred to call it an "incident," which in itself is a study in use of words) the Japanese found themselves up against the joint necessity of providing more revenue and cutting their outlay.

The answer had to be totalitarianism. There just wasn't any option.

A Winding Road

Unfortunately the Japanese are a mixed and somewhat individualistic people, despite their unity in a unique national "family." They like to think of themselves as rigidly efficient, like the Germans, and silently enduring, like the Spartans The fact is that, in their official capacity, they often are red-tape muddlers, and in their private capacity they have as much ability for individualistic scolding as a Frenchman or an American. So the road to totalitarianism has been paved with a lot of talk, and it's a winding road indeed.

Pending a full achievement of controlled economy, the issuance of bonds is always considered by the financial wizards to be a sound idea. Noting a continued rise in total annual national outlay, the Tokyo "Economist" for Feb. 17, 1941, remarked: "Taxes are estimated (for 1941-2) to increase by 541,000,000 yen to 3,705,000,000 yen. . . . The bulk of the revenues involved (for military expenditure) has been, and will be, raised through bond issues."

Bond issues since the start of the China hostilities are estimated to aggregate 18,876,000,000 yen. Perhaps more meaningful to the average reader is the fact that the monthly issues have increased from 185,800,000 yen in 1937-8, the period of the beginning of the campaign, to an estimated 589,000,000 yen for 1941-2. In 1938-9 the jump was to 377.5 million, and in 1940-1 to 459.7 million.

This logical progression has meant that the Nation has more and more worked for the benefit of the Government rather than for private fun and profit.

Regimenting Productivity

It is necessary now to hasten to consideration of at least the fundamentals of what changes have been made, and what are contemplated, in regimenting national productivity.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye was Premier when the war started, and after an intermission of mix-ups by others, he is Premier again. It is he who devised the "new national structure" notion, and under his leadership the militarists have thrust forward their latest idea of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere"—not thus far marked by any great actual prosperity for anybody concerned, and apparently designed to concert an increasing number of apprehensive peoples.

Speaking in the Diet last Feb. 8 on behalf of the much-criticized "Imperial Rule Assistance Association," Premier Konoye said among other things:

"In order to construct a high-tension defense state, reorganization of the national structure is highly urgent. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association is something like a core of the reorganized national setup. It will sponsor such a campaign as to urge our people to assist the Thorne in their respective fields of business. Thus, the association is highly political in nature. By political, however, I do not mean that the Association takes part in political free-for-all as the dissolved parties in the past. . . . It is not so much a body for political affairs as a body for public affairs. . . ."

Japan Bewildered

Japan had been watching events of the past few months with growing bewilderment and apprehension. The "China affair" had not been terminated despite the pledges of several Cabinets to that end, standards of living had been dropping, rice was poor and mixed with undesirable adulterants, the lot of the peasantry had deteriorated from bad to worse, industrialists and businessmen were dismayed by finding the Government putting them in a bondage comparable to that in which they already held their workers, and after eliminating the political parties Prince Konoye seemed unprepared to provide either one big party or much of anything else very concrete.

Of the "new structure" movement seven leading economic organizations last year issued a letter to the Premier saying that it was "ultimately destroying the economic system of this country so as to reduce Japan to another Soviet Union."

The "new structure" front has

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

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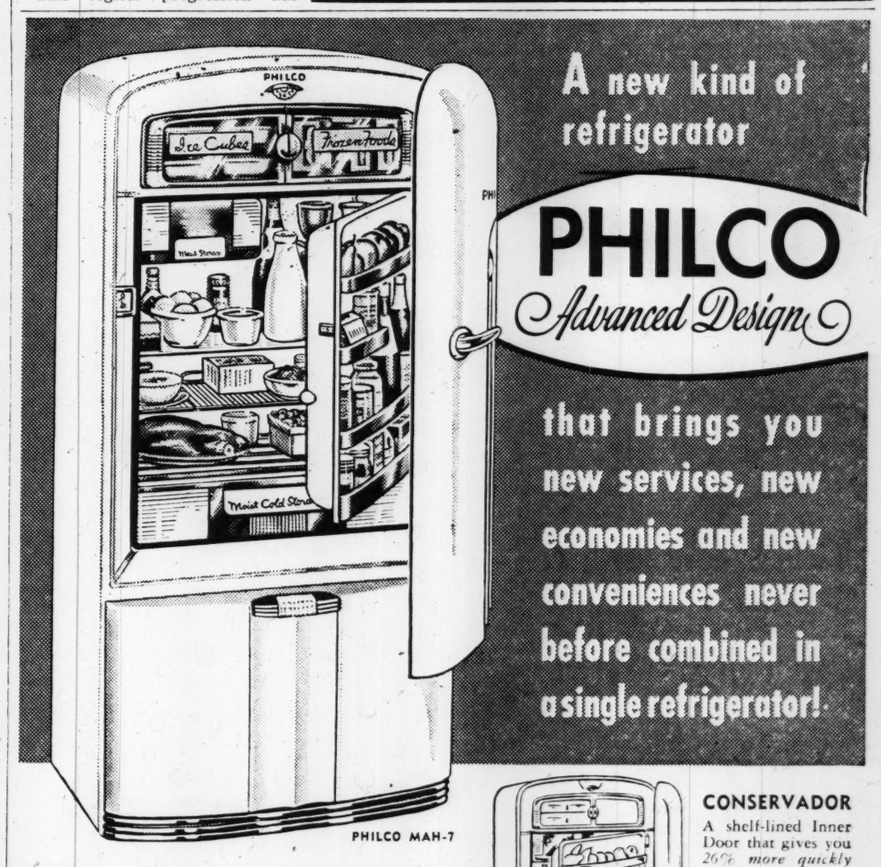

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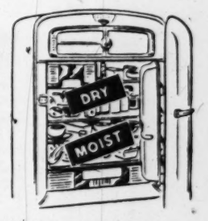

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2,500 Canadians Sought As Air Raid 'Detectors'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 10—An appeal for 2,500 Canadian men to operate Britain's secret radio "predictors" for detecting night air raiders, has been voiced by the Dominion Government.

The appeal was contained in a joint request by the Ministers of National Defense, Air and Navy April 8 for some 116,000 new recruits for the Army, Navy and Air Force for 1941.

Air Minister C. G. Power made the appeal for the radio technicians, stating that "good common sense" and intiative were practically the only prerequisites to joining the new service.

Announcing that the use of a great number of small radio "predictors" of new design over the British Isles has aided in the detection of invading aircraft and in directing anti-aircraft fire, Mr. Power disclosed that Canada has already sent quite a number of operators and mechanics for this new service. He added that the sources of professional radio men have now dried up, and that the Dominion Government was now ready to take green men of good education who have never seen the inside of a radio.

These men will be trained, he said, and within a few months will be holding key posts in the defense of Britain. The British Air Ministry expects great things of this new service. The plan was invented in Britain and worked out by men in Canada and the United States. The youth training program was supplying skilled technical operatives for groundwork in the Canadian Air Force, Mr. Power said, but for both ground and air crews many new recruits would be needed in the next few months. "We want to be absolutely sure that come what may every formation which Canada has pledged will be kept up to full strength.

Minister of National Defense Col. J. L. Ralston at the same time issued an appeal for 72,000 additional recruits for the Army during the present year. Between 5,000 and 6,000 recruits each month are to be required by the Army for active service to fill up units already formed.

The appeal by the three Ministers, the first of its kind made by the Dominion Government, also included a request for 9,000 additional recruits for the Royal Canadian Navy, and 33,000 recruits for the Air Force in addition to the 2,000 radio operators for radio detector service.

Canada's War Orders

OTTAWA, April 10 (CP) — The Munitions and Supply Department, celebrating its first year of operation, disclosed yesterday that orders placed for the Canadian and British Governments have reached $1,500,000,000.

"Purchases are growing so rapidly they are soon expected to reach $5,000,000 a day," the Department said in a "birthday review."

Some 1,600 men and women are now responsible for Department operations under Munitions Minister Hoze, whereas a year ago only 300 persons were employed.

Stating that domestic demands were relegated to second place when war orders began to multiply, the review added:

"Washing machine factories started to turn out fuses. Farm implement plants turned to making shells. Clothing factories concentrated on battle dress. An elevator company began making gun barrels."

The Department gave these facts in its review of various phases of its operations during the year:

Construction workers tackled a $100,000,000 defense building program; for industry and the armed forces they put up nearly 2,700 buildings and constructed 106 air fields; outlay for plant extension and construction now is about $300,000,000.

The new plant program for manufacture of chemicals and explosives embraces some 19 projects and an expenditure of about $110,000,000. Five major and five smaller plants are either producing or about to do so.

The shipbuilding program, involving an expenditure of upwards of $120,000,000, is summarized as follows; corvettes, 80 ordered, 47 launched; minesweepers, 60 ordered, 15 launched; auxiliary cruisers, three ordered and delivered; vessels converted to naval use, 27 ordered and delivered; also ordered are 24 patrol boats, 2 special minesweepers, and 20 cargo ships; deliveries are being made constantly under the $6,000,000 small boat program which includes the construction of hundreds of craft ranging from pulling boats to fast torpedo boats.

A total of 190,000 motor vehicles have been ordered by Canada and other Empire countries, and more than 100,000 have been delivered.

In two recent consecutive weeks, Canadian airplane factories produced more than 40 planes per week. Since the beginning of the war some 1,300 aircraft have been built in Canada, and several hundred imported planes have been assembled.

In the past 12 months orders for clothing for the services totaled approximately $58,100,000; for foodstuffs, $14,500,000; for medical and dental supplies, about $3,000,000.

Total armament orders run into hundreds of millions of dollars. Canadian plants now are producing Bren guns, two types of antiaircraft gun barrels, several varieties of aerial bombs, universal carriers and armor plate. Tens of millions of rounds of small arms are being produced monthly and nine types of gun ammunition are being manufactured at the rate of millions of rounds a year.

"Shortly," said the Department, "Canada will produce her first tanks and 25-pounder field guns. Work is in progress leading to the later production of complete anti-aircraft guns and carriages and three types of artillery guns and carriages. Extensive orders also have been placed for four types of naval guns. Depth charges, anti-tank mines, rifle grenades and mortars are on order."

Postwoman

International

New Mode in London

The Government allows wearing of trousers if the postwomen prefer them to the skirts of the older apparel.

How Contending Balkan Foes Compare in Size and Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is the size of the forces facing each other in the Balkans?

Definite figures are not given out by any of the nations involved, but a fair estimate may be arrived at from such information as is available.

Of Germany's 250 divisions—representing nearly 4,000,000 men—70 divisions, representing about 1,000,000 men, are calculated to be distributed in the Balkans and Italy, including occupation work in Rumania and Bulgaria or at their headquarters in Austria.

Altogether, Germany probably has some 500,000 troops actually operating in the Balkan campaign today.

The rest of Germany's huge army is understood to be distributed, to the number of about 60 divisions, around the Channel for possible invasion of Britain; 70 divisions in Poland, or otherwise in a position to threaten Russia, and the remainder—apart from a general reserve of 30 divisions—stationed in France, the Low Countries, Norway and other occupied territory.

German divisions now invading Yugoslavia and Greece include some of the 10 to 20 German armored divisions, each equipped with 450 tanks.

The British force in the Balkans is necessarily comparatively small in view of the necessity for garrisoning Egypt, the Suez Canal and the conquered territory in East Africa. It is estimated at four to six divisions, or from 75,000 to 120,000 men. This compares with some 4,000,000 men under arms in the British Isles, of whom probably 600,000 are well-trained, well-equipped troops.

The Yugoslavs have a large army—as far as man power goes—with about 1,500,000 men divided into six army corps under Acting Commander-in-Chief Gen. Dusan Simovitch, the Premier. But the men are mainly conscripted levies, the only professional army consisting of 16 infantry divisions, three mountain divisions and two cavalry divisions, together with a number of frontier guards.

Although the army is fairly well equipped, its equipment is almost entirely imported, so that replacements are difficult. This also applies to their air fleet of some 900 planes, at least half of which are old models.

The Italian force in Albania, which is reported to be opening an advance into Yugoslavia has been estimated at 150,000, assuming that the casualties of 92,000 sustained since the opening the campaign in Albania, have been made good by replacements from Italy's large manpower, which, counting trained reserves, numbers more than 7,000,000.

Italy would have no difficulty in finding troops for the advance into the far north of Yugoslavia, from the 2,500,000 troops on active service, even counting losses of 151,000 men from the 350,000 or so forces in various parts of northeast Afria.

Greece has had from 150,000 to 200,000 under arms. Its total reserves numbering some 600,000 indifferently trained men. The troops on active service are organized on a basis of four Army corps, with headquarters at Athens, Larissa, Salonika and Cavalla. As the two last-named places are in the hands of the Germans, a portion of one or both the Army corps stationed there has presumably surrendered, after being trapped in Thrace around the Turkish frontier. It must be presumed, however, that some 100,000 Greeks may be available to join the British, of a possibly similar number, at some base near the coast to the west of Salonika—both forces being fully supplied with mechanized equipment.

Coventry Again Digs Out

COVENTRY, Eng., April 10 (AP) —This historic Midlands city today faced new devastation wrought last night by German bombers in the worst assault since the all out Nazi air attack of last Nov. 14.

The city still was unable to determine the toll of casualties or damage but volunteers set about the task of salvage and rescue.

The assault lasted for several hours. It was widespread, inflicting damage through the town and cleaving extensively through the residential sectors. Telephone service was affected. Only curtailed service was available today.

Coventry counted among major property losses a celebrated hall of which only a hollow shell remains but the almost priceless stained glass windows and tapestries had been removed earlier for safe keeping.

Bombs also fell on the police station, a hospital and a hotel, and wiped out a community feeding center which was established after the November blitz.

Officials said morale was "wonderful." The people themselves, stunned for a second time, asserted:

"We recovered and rebuilt after the November raid and we'll pull through this all right too. It can't last forever. The enemy underestimates the British spirit. He can't break it—not with bombs, anyhow."

Many among the poor refused to accept help, saying it was charity and thus forbidden by their pride.

Crowds filled the streets all day, most of them inspecting the wreckage, but many going about their necessary marketing just as if the air were not filled with brick dust and the streets not strewn with broken glass and stones.

War Costs and Japan

(Continued from Page 3)

now been changed. The "high-tension defense state" is to be developed—probably with a good deal of concealed German advice, which is not openly admitted by the Japanese and often resented, however handy it proves.

In the words of a New Year message from Ichizo Kobayashi, Commerce and Industry Minister, "The new economic structure has now been mapped out on a firm basis under which the people can live with a sense of security, happily and in high spirits."

To a people remarkably adept at concealing their happiness and high spirits, Mr. Kobayashi gave the further assurance:

"The new structure does away once and for all with the idea of private ownership with Government operation, or overdoing control for control's sake, even going to the extent of destroying the livelihood of smaller merchants and manufacturers. It has now become clear that as before, private ownership and private operation are going to be the foundation of Japan's industrial structure. After thus getting rid of the recent apprehension and uncertainty, business and industry will be expanding with renewed vigor.

"Wartime" Restrictions

"As a wartime measure," Mr. Kobayashi went on, "the restriction of dividend and remuneration payments will be a necessity. The new economic structure requires that any profits made in excess of the maximum distribution limits be retained in the business in the shape of Government bonds or other assets to be disposed of later at a more opportune time. This arrangement is certain to dissipate the feeling very often entertained by the people that they were virtually being required to work for nothing but pains."

While it is now clear that Japan has been made safe for capitalism, this assurance has been rather lost sight of through the alarming prospects of fresh southern adventure and the possibility of war with America. Many a Japanese sighs for a return to the day when Japan attended to its own business instead of being burdened with costly international missions.

Allied Pressure

TOKYO, April 10 (AP)—The Home Minister, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, told the Conference of Governors from all Japan yesterday that this Nation at present "faces increased economic pressure by the United States and Britain."

"We cannot tell when a new, serious crisis may develop in East Asia," he added.

The Home Minister, who has emerged as one of the key figures in the Cabinet through changes last week by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, linked the situation in Asia with the spread of war in the Balkans.

Germany No Longer Aviation Spokesman

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association, repository for sporting aviation records in the United States, has ruled against accepting Germany as spokesman for the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

The F. A. I. serves the same function in the field of international records as the N. A. A. does in the United States.

The Association said it had been advised that the F. A. I. offices in Paris had been sealed by the German Army of Occupation and that all correspondence with the Federation must go through the Aero Club of Germany in Berlin.

"Consistent with the United States foreign policy of non-recognition of forcible changes in sovereignty or seizures of sovereignty by the Axis powers, N. A. A. declines to admit the qualification of Germany to speak for the F. A. I.," the announcement said.

After a study by a special committee, including Hiram Bingham, former Senator from Connecticut, the N. A. A. invited several dozen clubs throughout the world, affiliated with the F. A. I., to send their records to the United States for safekeeping in "the period of present unsettled conditions in the world."

German Claims in Libya Are Not Denied

LONDON, April 10 (AP) — The British War Office said today it was "without news of three senior officers" in Africa and acknowledged that German claims to capture of 2,000 British prisoners in Libya" would not be impossible under the conditions in which the encounters have been taking place."

The statement said the three are Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Nugent O'Connor, one of the best tacticians in the British Army; Lieut. Gen. Philip Neame, and Maj. Gen. M. D. Gambier-Parry.

Sir Richard was one of the right hand men of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief of the British forces in the Middle East.

In a radio broadcast Feb. 9 Prime Minister Winston Churchill singled out General O'Connor and Lieut. Gen Sir Henry Maitland Wilson as the two men responsible for carrying out General Wavell's offensive which drove the Italian forces of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani outof Egypt and Eastern Libya.

General O'Connor, who commanded the 13th corps, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath for his part in the drive. Sir Henry was similarly decorated.

[The Germans, in a communiqué today, said six generals, two colonels and 2,000 men had been captured at El Mechili, 50 miles southwest of Derna.]

The British have concentrated east of Bengasi in "an area more adapted to future operations, a Middle East communiqué, said, adding that in a period of several days we have inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy.

Gen. Neame formerly was the general officer commanding in Palestine. Gen. Gambier-Parry was head of a British military mission which made a trip to Greece soon after Italy's attack on that country.

Meanwhile British reported that the RAF, bucking sandstorms which hid objectives, has carried out many raids and inflicted casualties on German and Italian columns in the North African desert.

Thirty-one Italian planes were left in a damaged condition when the Italians fled Addis Ababa, a communique said.

Save Us, Italians Cry, From the Ethiopians

By the Associated Press

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, April 10

"Please save us from the Ethiopians."

This sign scrawled in the yard of a farmhouse was reported observed by South African airmen returning yesterday from a bombing raid on Italian targets in the Aselle Region of Ethiopia.

Opera House Is Destroyed In British Raid on Berlin

BERLIN, April 10 (AP)—The famous State Opera House on Unter den Linden, Berlin's downtown Broadway, was viewed as a complete loss today by firemen as a result of an attack on the German capital last night by British air raiders.

A dense cloud of smoke hung over the center of the city this morning, attracting hundreds of curious spectators, but the scene was roped off and hundreds of yards of big fire hoses criss-crossed the broad avenue.

It still was not established how many incendiaries had hit the stately Opera House, which is one of Reichführer Hitler's favorite theaters.

State Library Damaged

The incendiaries, apparently coming down in bundles, fell on numerous other buildings along the avenue, including the historic Prussian State Library, where the attic was burned out.

Similarly burned out was the top floor of the Emperor William I Palace opposite the State Opera, and the right wing of the University.

A number of office buildings toward the Brandenburg Gate suffered minor damage from incendiaries.

Also hit was Bellevue Castle, guest house where foreign statesmen are entertained when visiting Berlin.

In Potsdam, the facade of the so-called New Palace, one-time residence of Wilhelm II, was damaged, as well as some valuable art objects.

Flames Spread Rapidly

Informed sources said that the fire in the State Library, which was reported brought under control quickly, had not damaged the collection of approximately 3,000,000 volumes housed there.

The State Opera building offered a sad sight, however.

The fire there apparently started at the rear end of the stage house, whence the flames, finding rich food, blew through the roof and ate their way into the proscenium through the front.

While this part of the city apparently suffered from incendiaries only, official announcements said explosives struck apartment houses in other districts, killing and wounding a number of persons. The raid, the third on the capital since December, was said to have resulted in loss of 15 British bombers.

Raids on England

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—British air raiders dropped "powerful high explosive bombs" in the center of Berlin last night and started large fires, the Air Ministry announced today. It was also announced that 11 Nazi bombers had been shot down in the moonlight raids on England in which damage was acknowledged to be considerable.

Overnight attacks also were made on an aluminum plant in German-occupied Norway and a radio station in Denmark, the British declared.

They acknowledged the loss of eight planes in these operations and in daylight assaults yesterday on Brest and other targets.

The Ministry of Information announced today that the American-built Douglas DB-7 known as the "Havoc," was among the fighter planes taking part in last night's operations.

It was the first British raid on Berlin since March 23. An informed source said that while the attack was not comparable in size with Monday night's assault on Kiel, "it would have been felt."

Smaller forces of British night raiders were said to have struck at Emden and Vegesack, near Hannover.

The 11 Nazi bombers reported shot down last night brought to 23 the number destroyed in the last three nights, the British declared.

The main German nocturnal attack was directed at the industrial city of Birmingham and the northeastern coastal area.

A shelter in which a large number of persons was believed to have taken refuge was said to have taken a direct hit in Birmingham.

"The number of casualties in these attacks is not yet known and may prove to be heavy," a communiqué said. "Damage was considerable in both places."

Reports from a northeast town in England said 34 persons were killed and 90 injured last night in the worst Nazi air raid this area has had since war began. Incendiary bombs caused one major fire and 200 others, all of which were brought under control swiftly.

Other raiders fanned out over the west of England, the east and southeast coasts and other scattered sections. London had an alarm but there were no reports of bombs falling in the capital.

Rescue workers in Birmingham toiled amid a hail of bombs dropped by waves of raiders which kept up the assault for several hours.

Censor Criticized

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 10 (AP)—Ernest Hunter, President of the National Union of Journalists, opened a convention of the organization here today with criticism of "foolish attempts" by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security "to hide the extent of casualties in air raids."

Officers of the News Division of the Ministry of Information, he said, have been handicapped by the official view that recoiled from "telling anybody anything at all until it was compelled to do so."

U. S. Visit Delayed By Premier King

OTTAWA, April 10 (AP) — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King decided yesterday to postpone his departure to the United States for a few days.

He had planned to leave Ottawa this afternoon to visit President Roosevelt when gravity of the war news prompted him to wait until later.

The Prime Minister said he had received an invitation some weeks ago to visit the President at Warm Springs, Georgia, during the Easter holidays. He had his car on the train leaving Ottawa this afternoon but after reading the early afternoon papers he decided to postpone his departure.

He now will await definite word as to the day President Roosevelt will leave for Warm Springs, and time his departure to join the President soon after he reaches the Georgia resort.

Rome Admits

ROME, April 10 (AP)—The Italian High Command acknowledged today the loss to the British of Massawa, chief Italian Red Sea port, but said the Italians had put the harbor out of service by obstructions.

At the same time the Italians claimed that one of their submarines had torpedoed a British cruiser of the Liverpool class in the eastern Mediterranean.

[The Liverpool is listed in Jane's Fighting Ships as one of a class of eight 9,100-ton cruisers carrying a normal complement of 700 men each.]

British Victories An Aid to Near East Shipments by U. S.

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Lord Moyne, British Colonial Secretary, told the House of Lords yesterday he hoped that since Italian Red Sea bases were liquidated, United States arms could be sent to British Near East forces by that route "to avoid trans-shipment at Britain and save much shipping and time."

Lord Moyne made the statement in a war review in which he said "I have no doubt that our suffering and losses gradually are being surpassed by those of the Nazis, and we should soon be able to turn the tables on Germany so that the bombing advantage will be overwhelmingly in our favor."

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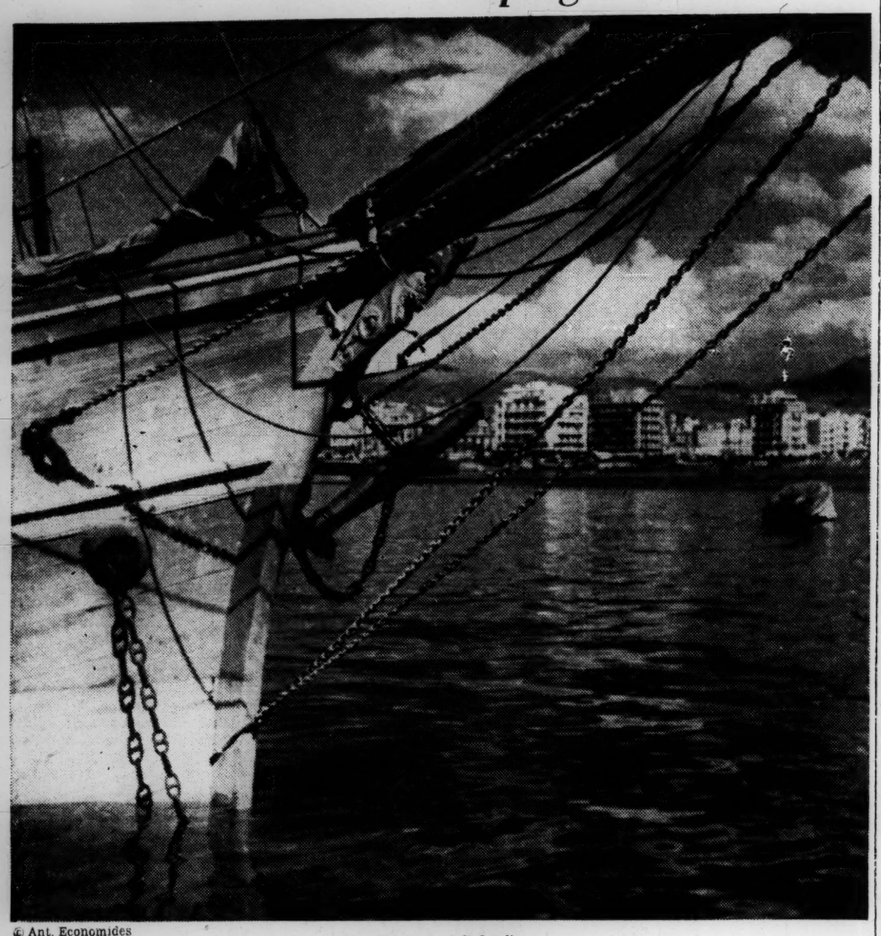

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The Harbor at Salonika

Salonika: A Prize in Balkans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Salonika, which has fallen to Germany as the result of the Balkan blitzkrieg, has been the military goal of opposing commanders for centuries.

With the fall of this port, Greece loses its main center of supplies for its armies in Albania and its main lines of communications with them. Practically all Greek ships bringing the necessities of war to the northern Greek armies, from Athens and Piraeus landed at Salonika. That port was, also, the terminus for trains coming from lower Greece. The main motor road going from Greece to Albania, likewise, passed through Salonika. The loss of this city will seriously affect operations of the Greek Army against the Italians.

So far the Greeks have lost about half of the territory they won in their wars from 1912 to 1922. What may be called "old Greece," will be the next object of Nazi attacks. It extends south and southwest from Salonika and is filled with low mountains. One peak, indeed, Mt. Olympus, is not far from 10,000 feet high. Such a country offers many obstacles to military operations. Most of its roads are poor and its narrow valleys present opportunities for defense.

Far From Impassable

However, many invaders have entered Greece through these gorges and over these ridges. There passed the Persians on more than one campaign. On one occasion Leonidas met them at the pass of Thermopylae, about halfway between Salonika and Athens.

Through those mountains, also, passed Philip, the King of Macedon, in the invasions that made him master of the great Greek cities. His more famous son, Alexander, the conqueror of the world, led his soldiers through those same gorges, 2,300 years ago. Romans and Turks often carried on campaigns there. Alaric, with his Gothic hordes, passed through them more than once.

Turkish Sultans took it, Crusaders took it, the Venetians took it, the Arabs from Bengasi once took it and carried away 22,000 inhabitants as slaves. The Greeks rather easily took it in 1912, ending a Turkish domination of 482 years. So it is far from impregnable. It is protected by no wall of natural precipices.

However, it is not on a plain, as Miami or New Orleans. Near it are high, bare, rolling hills. It lies on a very large, beautiful bay and has an unusually fine water front. The bay is so wide one can hardly see across it, and an expanse of level country stretches out, west of the city.

Elevation on East

On the east is an elevation, extending far into the sea and ending in the rugged promontories of the Chalcides. Back of the city, on the north, rise hills, and on the west, in the distance, one cluster of elevations succeeds another all the way to Albania, where they reach a great height. Greece meets Yugoslavia and Bulgaria some 50 miles north of Salonika in a long east-west ridge of high tangled mountains.

From this it will be seen that the country immediately around Salonika offered no insuperable natural obstacles to a mechanized army attacking it, while ridges in the distance made it a rather poor base from which to invade the Balkans.

All those invasions, like that of the Germans today, show that these mountain clusters and tangles are far from impassable.

Coming hours will show how much of a stand the Greeks and British will be able to make in them.

With a normal population of 236,000, Salonika is a modern port, the terminus of four railroads and the principal shipping point for Balkan exports. The city is second in size only to Athens, the Capital, and is itself the Capital of Greek Macedonia.

The population is mixed, 90 per cent are Greek, the rest are Turks, Jews, and Bulgarians.

Its industries include cotton-spinning, tanning, iron works, and the manufacture of brick, tile, soap, flour and ice.

In surrounding Macedonia, mines produce chrome, manganese, zinc, antimony, iron, silver-bearing lead, arsenic and lignite. There are also many farms. This is the principal agricultural area of Greece.

One of Greece's three universities is situated in Salonika.

There also are two American schools.

England Observes Maundy Tradition

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—England kept to its traditional observance of Maundy Thursday by giving away maundy pence to a group of venerable men and women.

The King and Queen, who usually do the job, were unable to do it this year. So the Archbishop of Canterbury distributed a total of about $60 in green, white and red purses to 46 men and 46 women in Westminster Abbey.

Each received 45 pence, a penny for each year of the King's age. They also received some additional money for food and clothing.

Germans Close Own Markets in Balkan Drive

By Otto Zausmer

Economist and Lecturer on Foreign Affairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German war machine, striking against Yugoslavia and Greece, has thus closed several important loopholes of the British blockade and deprived the Reich of raw materials on which German has been depending.

Almost up to the outbreak of hostilities a few days ago, Germany's trade relations with Greece and Yugoslavia had been quite active. By means of barter and trade agreements, oftentimes reached at gun-point, Germany had acquired a dominating position on the Balkan market. In some of the countries in Southeastern Europe, Germany alone took 70 and more per cent of their exports. Together with Italy and the "protected" nations Germany had a monopoly on the exports.

Yugoslavia had been attempting to keep some trade flowing with a few nations outside the Nazi sphere. Yet about 80 per cent of Yugoslavia's surpluses went to the German-ruled part of Europe. The Reich itself—not to speak of Austria, the Bohemian-Moravian Protectorate, Poland, and all the other victims of the blitzkrieg — relied heavily on Yugoslavia. From the South Slav Kingdom came about 5 per cent of Germany's cattle imports, 10 per cent of all hogs and meat imports, 15 per cent of the fats, 5 per cent of the eggs, 18 per cent of all wheat, 5 per cent of all corn, 8 per cent of fruits, 7 per cent of the flax and hemp, 25 per cent of the lead ore, 25 per cent of the bauxite, several per cent of the copper and considerable quantities of wood.

Big Supplier of Wheat

Except for the Argentine, Yugoslavia was Germany's greatest supplier of wheat, and that there is little copper Germany may get anywhere in Europe at the present time once the flow from Yugoslavia stopped. Other raw materials are equally hard to replace, the more so since Germany has now to supply the minimum needs of the occupied countries, which, if they are to contribute to the Reich's war effort, can not be let down completely lest their economic life collapse.

The example of bauxite shows best Germany's position, as caused by the attack on Yugoslavia. This raw material that yields aluminum for the production of airplanes and other war accessories was supplied by Yugoslavia in large quantities. Germany has an annual consumption of slightly less than 1,200,000 tons of bauxite—not quite 2 per cent of which are mined in the Reich itself. The other 98 per cent have to be imported: 96,000 tons from Italy, 363,000 tons from Hungary which are still available, but with the British Royal Air Force pounding communication lines in Hungary and Austria shipments may come in slowly and irregularly. Another 90,000 tons came from France and the French colonies, thus at least a part of it cannot reach Germany unless through the British blockade.

But 190,000 tons usually bought in the Netherlands Indies, 85,000 tons from Greece, and 350,000 tons from Yugoslavia are definitely unavailable for the Nazis now. And in this case even an early German military success will not relieve the situation. For the places where bauxite is mined in Yugoslavia lie several hundred miles from the border, well protected by natural fortifications.

Heavy Drain on Reserves

Yugoslavian bauxite yields some 53 to 59 per cent of aluminum and since considerable quanties used to go to Norway as raw material for the famous Norwegian aluminum industries, a severe shortage of this vital light metal will probably arise in the long run, perhaps even slowing down Germany's plane output. This is the more serious since the Balkan drive is likely to become a heavy drain on the Nazi plane reserves.

The bauxite situation applies in a lesser extent to other minerals. Since there is no Yugoslavian Bureau for Business Research and Statistics, just a Department of Statistics of the Yugoslavian National Bank, figures on raw material production are not very exact. The latest figures available are on the monthly production of last fall.

Here they are: Coal, 488,000 tons; lignites, 135,000 tons; pyrite, 13,300 tons; bauxite, 35,000 tons (which is some 15 per cent less than it was in 1938); copper ore, 87,700 tons; iron ore, 57,000 tons; chromium ore, 7,240 tons (or almost twice as much as in 1938); lead and zinc ore, 65,656 tons (almost six times as much as in 1938). The output of pig iron was 8,000 tons, raw copper 3,100, and electrolyt copper 753 tons.

If conquered and forced to yield the whole surplus and even more Yugoslavia could take care of 23 per cent of Germany's zinc and 33 per cent of its bauxite requirement. However this is rather theoretical for two reasons. First, Germany has to supply not only itself but also its vassals, and, second, the war may have a fatal influence on the Yugoslavian mines.

It took the Nazis more than six months to restore the Polish and Belgium mines at least partly and after nine months of occupation the Germans have not yet succeeded in bringing the French coal mines back into full operation. They were so thoroughly destroyed and flooded by the retreating French that it will take many more months to come until the French coal mines will yield only 50 per cent of their normal output, it was admitted in Berlin recently.

Heavy Financial Loss

On the top of all that, Germany lost its financial interests in Yugoslavian industry when it attacked the Balkans. The political and economic situations in Southeastern Europe have accounted for the fact that in 1929 about 46 per cent of the Yugoslavian industry and commerce, 38 per cent of its insurance business and 14 per cent of the banking were financed by foreign capital.

When the depression swept Europe, enormous funds were withdrawn in 1931, but today some 1,500 companies in Yugoslavia are in foreign hands. England has 1,100,000,000 dinars (normally $25,000,000) invested there, Germany proper 820,000,000, the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia 440,000,000 and France, now under the German thumb, 1,150,000,000. All these Nazi-controlled holdings are now lost for the Reich.

Greece's trade is a minor loss for the Reich. However, it used to send 15 per cent of Germany's entire fruit imports, 22 per cent of the tobacco, 10 per cent of the furs and hides and 7 per cent of the bauxite.

Since both Balkan countries have sold peacefully almost the maximum of what they could supply, a conquest of Greece and Yugoslavia, even if achieved, would only duplicate the unpleasant experience Adolf Hitler had in Denmark and France; once the first tide of looting is over, the stream of supplies forthcoming from such a country is by far smaller than it was before the invasion.

Toronto Awaits Ocean Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The harbor of Toronto will be ready for ocean liners when they come here, E. L. Cousins, General Manager of the Harbor Commission, predicted recently in commenting on the St. Lawrence seaway agreement.

One of the sections of the seaway treaty signed recently by the United States and Canada provides for cutting a channel in the St. Lawrence River to allow deep-draft ocean vessels to proceed to the Great Lakes, and thus to Toronto, which is on Lake Ontario.

The harbor has been built on the basis of the modernized Welland Canal and the docks were designed to handle ships with a 30-foot draft. All these docks will not accommodate 30-foot draft vessels now, but they will when needed, Mr. Cousins said.

In 1911, the city turned Ashbridge's Bay and marsh over to the Harbor Commission, and since that time the harbor has gradually taken shape on reclaimed land, built on a pattern that was to be suitable for ocean-going vessels.

Toronto's 10-mile long harbor has 47,000 lineal feet of berthing space, 11 miles of concrete piers, and 177,000 square feet of transit shed floor space. It has 32 miles of railway tracks connecting water-borne traffic with the great railway systems.

In 1921, only 248,363 tons of water-borne trade entered Toronto harbor. In 10 years this increased to 2,121,066 tons, and by 1938 it had reached 3,801,025 tons to make Toronto the third busiest port in Canada. In 1940 an all-time record for freight for the season was set when a grand total of 4,762,292 tons was reached.

With a water front of 10 miles from east to west, the port has 1,974 acres of land and water in the process of development, which it is planned will ultimately contain 1,047 acres of industrial sites and docks for lease, 162 acres reserved for streets, 37 for railway, 294 for improved waterways, 434 for recreational land and parks.

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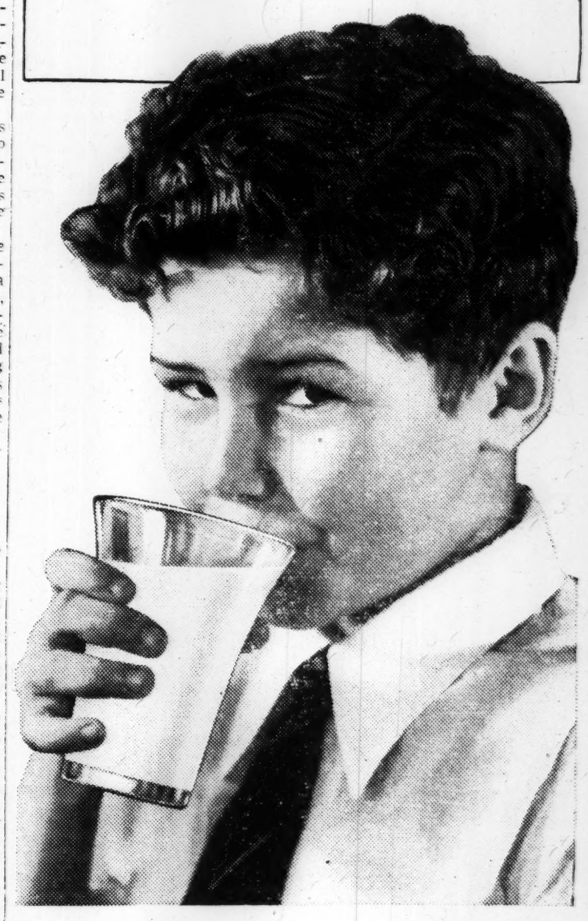

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'Battle of the Atlantic' Still Held Key to War

Continued from Page 1

against Norway and Denmark, has spread Nazi military domination from the Arctic Ocean to the Aegean Sea.

Expanding Militarism

It means that German militarism, which a year ago was still confined between the Rhine, North Sea, Vistula, and Danube, now stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea and from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean.

But it means even more than this. Taken in conjunction with the Axis thrust eastward along the North African coast—a lighting counter attack which Br. Churchill admitted yesterday seriously threatens Egypt itself—it means that German motorized might is now a menace on the African continent as well as in Europe.

Threatens Another Continent

It means, furthermore, that having reached the sea only a few miles from the Dardanelles and within easy bombing distance of the Bosporus, Herr Hitler's flying columns and his Luftwaffe have at last arrived within striking distance of another continent—Asia Minor.

Thus the fall of Salonika, in itself a relatively minor matter, constitutes a major milestone in the expansion of Nazi militarism.

It is a final warning—if any still be needed either in America or elsewhere—that Herr Hitler's "last territorial demand" does not cease expanding even when the farthest corner of the European continent has been reached.

This is the black picture of the ever-extending German aggression, into which the seizure of Salonika must be fitted.

The Brighter Side

But it is not the whole picture.

There is another, a brighter, side to it.

In this war of motion, of lightning thrust and parry by armored mobile units and flying columns, the tide of battle may ebb as quickly as it flows. One need only see what has taken place along the North African coast in Cyrenaica today to realize how true this is.

The Axis tanks and armored cars now follow the retreating British eastward along the same coastal roads and desert tracks where a few weeks ago the British mobile forces pursued fleeing Italians in the opposite direction.

The same sort of reversal cannot be ruled out in the Salonika area when the British have been able to bring up their armored divisions and hurl them at the Nazis' extended lines of communication.

The British forces and their Greek Allies have ample opportunity to choose both their terrain and the time to meet the enemy.

The Nazis have so far only gnawed off a small corner of Greece. The British, furthermore, now have bases not only in Greece itself but in Crete, and perhaps on other Greek islands.

Another brighter feature is that the British Fleet, after its recent victory over the Italians at Cape Matapan, now possesses virtually undisputed dominion of the Mediterranean—or at least of the eastern Mediterranean.

As long as the British Navy is able to maintain this sea supremacy in the Adriatic and Aegean, the German occupation of Salonika is not likely to afford them very much concrete advantage.

Again, by his drive down from the Balkans into close proximity of the Bosporus, Herr Hitler has now come up against Joseph Stalin.

For in threatening Soviet Russia's outlet from the Black Sea, as well as Turkey itself, the Germans are also bringing a second indirect threat to the Ukraine, in addition to the more direct menace via Rumania and Slovakia.

Finally, this extension, on a continental and even a super-continental scale, of their lines of supply and communication lays the Germans open to possible raids and counterattacks at a large number of vulnerable points.

These aspects of the war picture, combined with the fortunate fact that the British have been able to clean up the campaign in East Africa just in time, show clearly that although the position of Britain and her allies is certainly serious, it is by no means desperate.

British Position Improves

It is in fact far less desperate than it was last May, for instance, when Dunkirk saved the major part of the British Expeditionary Force in France; or when it appeared inevitable that the French Fleet would fall into German hands in June; or when, last July and August, the invasion of Britain seemed imminent before there had been time to prepare coastal defenses; or even in September when the Luftwaffe launched mass air attacks on England while the Royal Air Force was still overwhelmingly outnumbered.

Out of all these crises Britain not only extricated itself, but did so with such courage and vigor as to emerge in stronger strategic situation than before.

American Support

Above all, Britain now has American support to fall back on. This support has never been more urgently needed than it is today after the fall of Salonika. For the German drive to the Aegean Sea is above all conclusive evidence that this is a war of machines, of planes, of dive bombers, tanks and armored cars. Now that it has assumed intercontinental proportions it is sure to be more and more a war also of ships, planes, and submarines.

It is only from the United States that Britain can hope to obtain all this motorized armament, as well as machines to manufacture it.

And thus, as Mr. Churchill declared in Parliament, it is only as these supplies are not only produced quickly, and in ever-increasing quantities, but successfully and safely convoyed across the ocean that Britain will be able to meet and master the Nazis' motorized military might.

The message of Salonika to America, therefore, is plainly the urgent echo of Mr. Churchill's Parliamentary appeal, "Eeverything turns upon the Battle of the Atlantic."

Progress of Campaign in Balkans

By a Staff Artist

Route of Newest Nazi Drive

Arrows indicate points reached by the Germans in their sweep south and west into Greece and Yugoslavia.

U. S. Bases in Greenland—More Seizures?

Continued from Page 1

there was every evidence that Congressional approval would be quickly forthcoming.

"It is obvious," the President frankly told Congress in his brief but pointed message, "that our own ultimate defense will be rendered futile if the growing shortage of shipping facilities is not arrested."

But building ships and requisitioning foreign bottoms will not meet the "growing shortage of shipping facilities," will not float vessels as they are being sunk in the North Atlantic, it is now freely conceded in the most informed quarters in Washington.

The fact is that there is now no longer any doubt here that American convoys of British shipping is inescapable and when Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary, was again asked this almost daily question this morning, he replied:

"Isn't the answer in the President's message?"

He pointed significantly to the sentence quoted above, the sentence that bluntly stated that America's defense must be considered in jeopardy unless the shortage of shipping is arrested.

Crucial war supplies, essential to the British if they are to carry on, are beginning to clog American ports, Mr. Roosevelt confessed. There are not enough ships to take them away and when they sail away too many are lost to Nazi air, surface and submarine attack.

Action Held Essential

The very accumulation of unshipped arms on American docks is itself causing "stoppage of production . . . and suspension of production contracts," Mr. Roosevelt confessed.

"It is therefore essential," the President concluded in his appeal for Congressional action, "both to our own defense plans and to our domestic economy, that we shall not permit the continuance of the immobilization of our harbors of shipping facilities."

The immediate step which the White House asked Congress to authorize is additional statutory authority to take over "subject to payment of just compensation" all foreign-owned ships in United States waters.

There are approximately 100 such ships in all including 300,000 tons of Danish which were taken into protective custody and Axis vessels recently seized because of attempted or potential sabotage.

Danish Ships First

The purchase of the 39 Danish ships will be the first objective of the Maritime Commission. The two German and the 28 Italian ships will be acquired by forfeiture and Mr. Roosevelt indicated earlier that no new legislation would be required to take possession of the Axis ships when the time came to do it.

Negotiations are actually already underway for the purchase of the Danish vessels, and this step is ready to be taken with both consultation with and the consent of the Danish Minister to the United States, Henrik de Kauffman. The White House has noted the press dispatch from Copenhagen that the Foreign Office has instructed the Danish Minister to advise that Denmark would neither sell nor lease its ships to America and is aware of the fact that the voice of Copenhagen is the voice of Denmark but that its words are the words of Berlin. Up to this noon, anyway, Mr. Kauffman had not presented even a pro forma objection on behalf of his "Nazi-protected" country, and if he does it can be fairly said that Mr. Roosevelt's reply in substance would be, "I heard you the first time."

In addition to the Danish and Axis ships in American waters there are 10 Baltic ships of about 6,000 tons each and 19 French ships including the 83,000-ton luxury liner Normandie.

All of this tonnage would be subject to requisition, through compensation, with or without the consent of the foreign countries, upon the passage of the resolution submitted to Congress on behalf of the President today.

Adequate Escorts Vital

But ship purchase and ship construction is only a means to an end and President Roosevelt has now asked Congress to make it the policy of the Government that America's "ultimate defense will be rendered futile" unless American aid reaches the British Isles.

Defense authorities in Washington unanimously agree with Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, that "the defeat of the U-boats and of surface raiders has been proved to be entirely a question of adequate escorts of our convoys."

It is believed here that the transfer of the 10 Coast Guard subchasers yesterday is but a small earnest of things to come and that if the United States intends that war supplies from its teeming arsenal reach the battle line instead of pile up on the wrong side of the ocean, then the large-scale use of the United States Navy can alone achieve that end.

Thus the President's message to Congress this noon is significant more for the policy it openly states than for the immediate action it recommends.

Mr. Roosevelt noted that "a large number of foreign merchant vessels" now are in American ports and "because of war conditions have not seen fit to depart."

He pointed out that under the Merchant Marine Act, as amended on Aug. 7, 1939, he has power to requisition any vessels owned by Americans whenever he proclaims that national security makes such requisition advisable or whenever a national emergency has been proclaimed.

Those powers to requisition American vessels specify that the owners shall be compensated "both for the seized property and for its use," and fix a method by which an equitable compensation may be determined.

The White House emphasized the urgency of the request by pointing out that the President at first had planned to delay it out of deference to the death of Senator Sheppard.

Early this morning, White House officials, after conference with Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, acting Senate Majority Leader, decided to send up the message even though the Senate will be in session for only a very few minutes.

Text of President's Message On Taking Over of Seized Ships

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress today asking authority to take over foreign vessels in American ports follows:

There are now in our ports a large number of foreign merchant vessels which have been here for considerable periods of time and which because of war conditions have not seen fit to depart.

Section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended by the Act of Aug. 7, 1939, authorizes the Maritime Commission, whenever the President shall proclaim that the security of the national defense makes it advisable or during any national emergency declared by proclamation, to requisition or purchase any vessel or other watercraft owned by citizens of the United States, or under construction within the United States, or to requisition or charter the use of any such property, and provides that the owner thereof shall be paid just compensation for the property taken or for its use. The same section provides a method by which compensation shall be determined. There does not seem to be any comparable provision with respect to foreign owned vessels lying idle in our ports.

In view of the growing shortage of available tonnage suited to our national needs, I am satisfied, after consultation with the heads of the interested departments and agencies of the Government, that we should have statutory authority to take over any such vessels as our needs may require, subject, of course, to the payment of just compensation.

It is obvious that our own ultimate defense will be rendered futile if the growing shortage of shipping facilities is not arrested.

It is also obvious that inability to remove accumulating materials from our ports can only result in stoppage of production with attendant unemployment and suspension of production contracts.

It is therefore essential, both to our defense plans and to our domestic economy, that we shall not permit the continuance of the immobilization in our harbors of shipping facilities.

I attach as of possible assistance to the Congress a draft resolution designed to accomplish the purposes above outlined. It will be noted that the draft contemplates the use of funds appropriated by the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1941," approved March 27, 1941.

U. S. Transports Diverted

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The War Department disclosed today that all Army passenger and freight transports had been diverted to move troops and supplies between the United States and overseas possessions and bases.

Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson announced at the same time that a complete censorship had been clamped on all military information on all overseas bases.

Twenty-six combination passenger-cargo ships and freighters which comprised the Army transport service have been shifted to the new assignment.

In addition, the War Department has chartered 10 freighters and Mr. Patterson said he had asked the Maritime Commission for more ships.

"Our greater activity in Hawaii, the Philippines, the Canal Zone, and new Atlantic bases require full use of the transport service vessels," Mr. Patterson told a press conference.

The diversion involved suspension of the Army's passenger and freight transport service long in operation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Hawaii and the Philippines, via the Panama Canal.

Draft Boards Told Of Seamen Shortage

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Marine Inspection Bureau disclosed today "a present or prospective shortage of seamen" and asked that Selective Service officials take the situation into account in drafting young seamen into the Army.

Army conscription of seamen, the Bureau said, appeared to be the major cause of the shortages in some ports, although another cause was the trend of many seamen to quit the sea and take attractive shore jobs developing as a result of the defense program.

An acute scarcity of seamen already has developed at Boston, the statement said. Only two ports, Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas, said that they had enough men for both present and prospective needs.

Greeks Report Main Army Still Intact

Continued from Page 1

claring that the Metaxas line of the Salonika defense had turned out to be "tougher than France's Maginot Line."

Bunkers 6,500 feet high had to be attacked with frontal assaults, he said. All available reports indicated that the invading Germans had fallen by the uncounted thousands.

All evidence suggested that it was air power that was proving a decisive factor in Yugoslavia; that the German dive bombers and fighter planes were responsible for the extraordinary speed of the German advance over difficult terrain.

The Italians meanwhile issued an official denial that the Yugoslavs had occupied Scutari or Alessio, in Albania, or any other Italian territory whatever.

The daily communiqué said that Fascist troops who took Kranj continued their advance down the Sava valley toward Zagreb, in Northern Yugoslavia, while those on the Eastern Albania front were pushing eastward to contact the Germans from Skoplje.

In the Scutari zone in Albania, the communiqué said, Italians repulsed Yugoslav attacks and took numerous prisoners, while in the Zara zone, along the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia, Italian planes bombed Yugoslav troops and motorized columns and again bombed Sibenik.

Nearing Albania

Meanwhile the Germans said that their troops who had pushed through from Bulgaria and overrun Nish, Skoplje, Veles, and Prilep with startling swiftness were nearing the Albanian frontier.

The Yugoslavs had been separated from their Greek and British Allies and with Yugoslav communications in confusion because the Germans controlled rail lines centering in Skoplje, their chance of re-establishing contact with their Allies seemed a vain hope.

The German observers added that while Yugoslavia was tottering from the effect of recent heavy blows, the Kingdom also was beyond help from the outside.

In the German view any assistance the United States might be planning to send to the Yugoslavs would be no longer available.

With the Greek Aegean port of Salonika in German possession, world shipping could reach Yugoslavia, even theoretically, only through its western Adriatic ports, it was said. But it was emphasized that even the Adriatic remains open only in theory because Axis land and air forces guard the narrow entrance to that sea between Italy and Albania.

Situation in Greece

The situation of Greece, while distinctly precarious with the surrounding of the Eastern Army, was still regarded as being somewhat better than that of Yugoslavia.

The Greeks still had ports open to the Mediterranean. Their troops had the advantage of terrain favoring the defenders and presumably there were British troops in considerable numbers in the northern hills. Some German press dispatches indicated the British might be in the vicinity of Mount Olympus—60 miles southwest of Salonika, near the coast—and to the westward.

On the other hand, a new and serious weakness of the Greek defense was seen in the fact that Greek troops in Albania now faced not only the Italians pressing from the west but also the German steam roller crowding in from the east.

German reports indicated that British troops nowhere were encountered in the swift actions of the last four days.

Germany's militarized war correspondents who fight with the troops reported that penetration of the Metaxas Line running eastward from Lake Doiran was one of the war's toughest assignments for German armored detachments. Dive bombers, attacking relentlessly for six hours, and artillery, played an important role. But flame-throwers and grenadiers and infantry charging well-placed bunkers were the decisive factor.

While the German drive into Yugoslavia in the vicinity of Skoplje was the most spectacular action of the opening campaign, at the same time the German Army was moving in along the borders.

Thus Maribor was taken in the far north and DNB, official news agency, reported, "this old outpost of the German people in the Southeast once more belongs to the Reich."

However, there was no authorized comment in any other quarter to indicate that Germany planned to annex this Croat region.

An increasing disposition was apparent in semi-official quarters to hold the United States responsible in large measure for encouraging Yugoslavia to "take the futile, suicidal course of opposing the Axis with military means."

The Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, semi-official service which usually expresses Foreign Office viewpoint, said the Anglo-Saxon countries misled Yugoslavia. It said "the agents of Churchill and Roosevelt exploited every conceivable means to bring Serbian politics away from the path of common sense."

Up to Navy

Military observers expressed belief, however, that the British Navy must act quickly to force a passage of the Straits of Otranto between Italy and Albania and open a sea lane to Yugoslavia if military aid and American war material are to reach it before it may be overwhelmed.

Some dispatches from Turkey raised the possibility that the British Air Force and fleet might seek the use of bases in Turkey for operations against Thrace. This, the dispatches said, would be in accordance with the manner in which the Germans used bases in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria for attacks on Greece and Yugoslavia.

British troops and supply ships were reported bringing fresh reinforcements from Africa into southern Greek ports, and battalions of British flame-throwers, tanks, and armored cars were said to be rushing northward from Piraeus, port of Athens, to the new battlefront.

United States Warns Nazis To Keep Hands Off Greenland

WASHINGTON, April 10—The United States today served notice on Nazi Germany to keep its hands off Greenland and promised to preserve that country as a Danish possession until Denmark is freed from German domination.

In an agreement signed yesterday by President Roosevelt and Henrik de Kauffman, the Danish Minister to the United States, this country put in formal form what has been an official policy ever since the Nazi war-machine rolled over Scandinavia a year ago.

The agreement gives the United States the right to establish air bases, naval bases and other fortifications on the island. This leads to the assumption that this country will soon dispatch troops to Greenland and that the huge Arctic territory will be included in the same scheme of defense as that now being worked out for Newfoundland.

Monroe Doctrine Cited

In explaining the historic agreement, Stephen T. Early, the White House press secretary, said it was in full accord with the Monroe Doctrine and that American determination to defend Greenland stemmed from a similar policy in regard to Canada and the other nations of the New World.

Mr. Roosevelt described his objectives in the following statement: "Yesterday we signed an agreement with the Danish Minister in Washington, who acts on behalf of the King of Denmark, as sovereign of Greenland, including Greenland in our system of cooperative hemispheric defense.

"This agreement was signed on the anniversary of the day on which German troops invaded Denmark.

"Last May the Greenland Councils requested the United States to keep in mind the exposed position of the Danish flag in Greenland. I at once offered to make available relief, if necessary, and to assure a continued flow of necessary supplies for the island.

"The present step is a new proof of our continuing friendliness to Denmark. Under the present circumstances the Government in Denmark cannot, of course, act in respect of its territory in the Western Hemisphere, but we propose to make sure that when the German invasion of Denmark has ended, Greenland will remain a Danish colony. Meanwhile, we earnestly hope for the quick liberation of Denmark from her present invaders."

U. S. Consulate Opened

Mr. Early recalled that at the recent Havana Conference the 21 members of the Pan American Union had worked out a policy forbidding the transfer of any New World territory between non-New World powers. The Senate of the United States recently signified its acceptance of this policy as have a number of Latin American governments.

In addition, President Roosevelt has asserted that Greenland lies within the New World and that it obviously falls within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

It has been frequently argued that Greenland, despite its rigorous weather and terrain, could be utilized by the Nazis as a base for an invasion of the New World. It was partly because of this that the State Department last year opened a Consulate at Godthaab, naming James K. Penfield as Consul.

A State Department announcement, explaining the sudden action on Greenland, said:

"During the summer of 1940 German activity on the eastern coast of Greenland became apparent. Three ships proceeding from Norwegian territory under German occupation arrived off the coast of Greenland, ostensibly for commercial or scientific purposes; and at least one of these ships landed parties nominally for scientific purposes, but actually for meteorological assistance to German belligerent operations in the North Atlantic. These parties were eventually cleared out.

U. S. Aims Outlined

"On March 27, 1941, a German bomber flew over the eastern coast of Greenland and on the following day another German war plane likewise reconnoitered the same territory. Under these circumstances it appeared that further steps for the defense of Greenland were necessary to bring Greenland within the system of hemispheric defense envisaged by the Act of Havana.

"The agreement recognizes that as a result of the present European war there is danger that Greenland may be converted into a point of aggression against nations of the American continent. . . .

"The agreement, after explicitly recognizing the Danish sovereignty over Greenland, proceeds to grant to the United States the right to locate and construct airplane landing fields and facilities for the defense of Greenland and for the defense of the American continent."

In obtaining air bases, the State Department said the United States "has no thought in mind save that of assuring the safety of Greenland and the rest of the American continent, and Greenland's continuance under Danish sovereignty."

'Abandoned' by Italy, Ship Captain Charges

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (AP)—Capt. Romano Tomicich, Master of the sabotaged Italian freighter Belvedere, asserted yesterday that his Embassy and Consul are "abandoning me and my men."

Puzzled when no attorneys appeared in the office of the U. S. Marshal, where Captain Tomicich and 13 other seamen were brought in answer to Federal indictments, the captain shouted:

"You tell the Consul and the Embassy I did what they told me to do, now they are abandoning me and my men. I'll make them remember me for this."

The captain and his chief officer were indicted on a charge of conspiracy, and also named with the 12 seamen on a charge of criminal sabotage of the ship's motors while she lay at her Port Richmond berth 10 days ago.

The men were placed in temporary detention cells pending disposition of their cases.

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Soviets Call Yugoslav Pact Proof of Peaceful Policies

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP)—Red Star, organ of the Red Army, said today that the Soviet-Yugoslav friendship pact signed just before the outbreak of the Balkan conflict is "all the more valuable under the new conditions because the Soviet Union always fulfills its international pledges."

The paper said that the pact gave "new proof to the attractive force of the principles of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union."

"It also reflected further the strengthening position and international role of the U. S. S. R. and increases its influence on the development of international relations," the Army organ added.

Peace Aims Stressed

The Red Star article concluded:

"At the most critical moment in the development of events in the Balkans the Soviet-Yugoslav agreement demonstrated the peaceful intentions of the new Government of Yugoslavia. Foreign political aims toward Yugoslavia aroused the full sympathy of the Government of the Soviet Union, which is carrying on an active and continuous struggle for peace."

The paper reported that the Soviet had watched closely the efforts of the Yugoslav Government, "based on the sympathy of a majority of the people," to keep the peace and their independence.

Reaffirming the pact's promise to keep friendly relations in case one of the signatories should be attacked, Red Star said: "Such a situation arose for Yugoslavia the very day after signature of the agreement."

Based on Friendship

"The Soviet-Yugoslav agreement was based on a firm foundation of friendship and confidence which was felt by the peoples of both countries," the paper said.

In a separate article reviewing the development of mechanical warfare, the paper said that the "military successes of Germany are not due to new arms, but the use of the decisive force of the mechanized army."

Red Fleet, the Navy newspaper, said the spread of the war in the Balkans meant "a new front for Germany on the European Continent."

"The attraction of large forces on the southeastern front may change the position on other fronts of the Anglo-German war," the paper said, adding that the action in the Balkans necessarily drew German planes and troops away from England.

"Serious danger to Italy" also was seen from the fact that the British now have airports closer to Italian industrial centers.

British Lend Spain $10,000,000 For Food and Raw Materials

MADRID, April 10 (AP)—Great Britain has agreed to lend Spain £2,500,000 to facilitate Spanish purchases of food and raw material in the United Kingdom, it was announced last night.

Nazis Supply Spain

HENDAYE, France, Via Berlin, (Delayed), April 4 (AP)—A steady stream of goods is being exchanged between Germany and Spain through this small border city on the German-occupied French coast.

As reported yesterday by Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Government representative in Paris, the substantial trade carried by rail between Spain and Germany was made possible by German occupation of a belt of the seacoast touching the Spanish border.

Each week from 60 to 70 carloads of Spanish oranges are shipped across the border to be consumed either by German soldiers in France or sent direct to Germany.

In addition to oranges, large quantities of iron ore, nuts, dried fish, hides, cork and mercury are being moved across the border. It was estimated that the daily Spanish shipments to Germany total about 500 tons.

In return, Germany has been sending dyes, paper pulp and medical supplies to Spain. Since the Civil War, Spain has been desperately short of such materials and has indicated it welcomed German supplies.

Recently, Germany sent Spain 750 carloads of seed potatoes for spring planting of a crop which has been scarce since the Civil War. Reports at Hendaye said potatoes have been unavailable in a number of Spanish Provinces for six months.

Germany also is shipping trucks into Spain where they compete with trucks from Italy, which long had believed it enjoyed an exclusive market there.

Direct shipment of goods from Spain is impossible due to differences in the gauges of the railway tracks. All goods must be transferred from freight cars of one system to those of the other at Hendaye. At present, French Colonial troops are providing much of the transfer labor.

Seizures Legal, Chile Tells Danes

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 10 (AP)—The Chilean Government has informed Denmark that seizure of three Danish ships refuged in Talcahuano was within Chile's rights as a neutral American republic.

Replying to Danish protests, a Chilean note said the action was in accord with the declaration of Pan American Republics in 1939 "that they should not be burdened with painful" consequences of the European war.

The idle Danish ships were needed, it was added, because foreign ships which used to maintain Chile's foreign trade have sharply reduced their calls as a result of the war.

The note reiterated the Government's pledge to indemnify owners of the three ships—the 1,700-ton Frida, the 1,700-ton Helga and the 1,858-ton Lotta—as well as maintain the crews.

The ships were not expropriated, the note said, since title remains with the operators.

Meanwhile, the freighters, now flying the Chilean flag, continued idle in Talcahuano Harbor because the British have not withdrawn their threat to regard them as prizes of war if met at sea.

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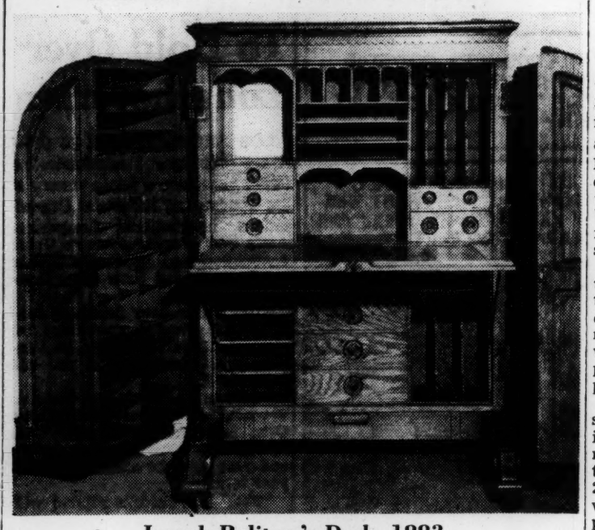

Joseph Pulitzer's Desk, 1883

Hand carved of oak and containing nearly 100 compartments and 10 drawers, this cabinet-like piece was made for Joseph Pulitzer in 1883. The desk has been presented to Columbia University by James Wright Brown, President of Editor and Publisher. The desk will be displayed permanently in the Journalism Library.

Pulitzer's 99-Compartment Desk Given to Columbia University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—A hand-carved oak desk containing 99 compartments and 10 drawers, made for Joseph Pulitzer in 1883, when he became publisher of the World, was presented to Columbia University Tuesday night, following a dinner held by the Press Club of the Graduate School of Journalism in honor of the ninety-fourth anniversary of the publisher's birthday.

The desk, a gift from James Wright Brown, President of Editor and Publisher, was presented by Arthur T. Robb, editor of the same publication, at a ceremony attended by more than 100 faculty members, students and alumni of the School, and seven Chilean journalists who have completed two-month assignments on newspapers in the United States. Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the School of Journalism accepted the desk for the University.

The desk will be on permanent display in the Journalism Library. When closed, the desk resembles a richly carved cabinet. Its two full-length doors are lined with dozens of pigeon holes and drawers of various sizes and shapes which Mr. Pulitzer used for filing documents, memoranda, and news copy. A table top lowers, to form the desk, revealing additional cubbyholes and drawers. A third bank of compartments is concealed by the desk's top lid. A letter slot in the left door permitted mail to be inserted in the desk after Mr. Pulitzer locked the desk for the night.

A letter of presentation written by Mr. Brown is framed and will be placed on top of the desk which will be on permanent display.

Brazil Fines Italians

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10 (AP)—The Government has levied a fine of 20 contos (approximately $1,000) on the Italian air line Ala Litoria for an unauthorized recent "test" flight over Brazilian territory, and warned that a recurrence would cause license cancellation.

World Vista by Shortwave

A timetable of the leading shortwave broadcast stations in the world appears on the second Thursday of each month.

Location	Calls	Meters	Megacycles	Time (EST)
Tegucigalpa, Hond.	HRN	51.07	5.55	6-11 p. m.
Mexico City	XEBT	49.96	6.05	Noon-1 a. m.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.05	8 a. m.-1:45 a. m.
Bogota, Colombia	HJCX	49.85	6.02	8 a. m.-2 p. m.; 6-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	9:15 p. m.-1 a. m.
Calgary, Canada	CFVP	49.75	6.03	10 a. m.-2 a. m.
Panama City	HP5B	49.73	6.03	10:30 a. m.-2; 6-11 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	49.66	6.04	6-10:15 p. m., irreg.
London	GSA	49.56	6.05	6:20-11:30 p. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	6 p. m. to 1 a. m., irreg.
Toronto	CFRX	49.42	6.07	6:45 a. m.-12:30 a. m.
Vancouver	CKFX	49.34	6.08	9:30 a. m.-3 a. m.
Nairobi, Kenya	VQ7LO	49.32	6.08	5:45-6:15 a. m.
Nassau, Bahamas	ZNS2	49.25	6.09	8 a. m. to 11 p. m., irreg.
Capetown	ZRK	49.20	6.10	Noon-3:50 p. m.
London	GSL	49.10	6.11	6:20-11:30 p. m.
New York	WCBX	49.02	6.12	11:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
Panama	HP5H	49.00	6.12	6-11 p. m.
Halifax	CHNX	48.93	6.13	7 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
Havana	COCD	48.93	6.13	9 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
London	GRW	48.82	6.14	1-7 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	48.47	6.19	10-11 p. m.
Vatican City	HVJ	48.47	6.19	Thurs, Sat., near 8 p. m.
Athlone, Ireland	EIRE	48.47	6.19	3:45-7 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	47.14	6.36	7 a. m.-mid.
Bandoeng	PMH	44.64	6.72	4:30-10 a. m.
London	GRS	42.49	7.06	1-7 p. m.
Papeete, Tahiti	FO8AA	42.24	7.10	Tues., Fri., 11 p. m.-12:15 a. m.
Berlin	DXJ	41.44	7.24	8-8:30 p. m.
Cairo	SUX	38.14	7.86	12:30-3:30 p. m.; nights, irreg.
Havana	COCO	33.90	8.85	6 a. m.-1 a. m.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	evenings, irreg.
Lima, Peru	OAX4J	32.19	9.34	6 p. m.-mid.
Geneva	HBL	32.11	9.35	night, irreg
Havana	COCH	31.80	9.43	7 a. m.-mid.
London	GRU	31.75	9.45	1-10:30 p. m.
Ankara	TAP	31.70	9.46	3-5 p. m., irreg.
Manila	KZIB	31.57	9.50	4-10 a. m.
La Paz, Bolivia	CP38	31.57	9.50	6-11:30 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	noon-11:30 p. m.
Moscow	RV96	31.50	9.52	4-10 p. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	30.50	9.52	5-10 a. m., irreg.
Calcutta	VUC-2	31.48	9.53	mid.-1; 2-4 a. m.
San Francisco	KGEI	31.48	9.53	mid.-3 a. m. (to Asia)
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	3 p. m. to mid. (to S. A.)
Suva, Fiji	VPD-2	31.47	9.53	mid-12:30; 4-5.15 a. m.
Motala, Sweden	SBU	31.47	9.53	4-5 p. m., irreg.
Tokyo	JZI	31.47	9.53	2-3; 7-9 p. m.; mid-1.30 a. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	31.41	9.55	6.15-9.15 p. m. (to S. A.).
Bombay	VUB-2	31.40	9.55	2-4 a. m.
Soerabaya, Java	YDB	31.40	9.55	10.30 p. m.-2 a. m.; 4-10 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	noon-3 a. m.
Montevideo	CXA-2	31.35	9.57	4.30-9.30 p. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.57	5.30-10 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	1.10-5 a. m.; 11 a. m.-11.30 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR	31.32	9.58	3.30-8.30 a. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.28	9.59	1.30-3.30; 6.30-11 a. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	31.28	9.59	4 p. m.-1 a. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	4-10 p. m.
Panama City	HP5J	31.22	9.60	6.30-10.30 p. m.
Sydney	VLQ	31.21	9.61	2-2.30; 3-4; 6.40-7.15 a. m.
Cape Town	ZRL	31.21	9.61	11:45 p. m.-1:45 a. m.; 3-11 a. m.
San Jose, C. R.	TIPG	31.19	9.62	7-11.30 p. m.
Taihoku, Taiwan	JFO	31.15	9.63	4-10.30 a. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.14	9.63	1-2.30 a. m.; 3-10.30 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	3-6 p. m. (to Europe).
Buenos Aires	LRX	31.06	9.66	4-10.30 p. m.
Rome	2RO-9	31.03	9.67	1-2:30 a. m.; 3-10:30 p. m.
San Francisco	KGEI	31.02	9.67	7 a. m.-noon (to Asia).
New York	WRCA	31.02	9.67	4 p. m.-1 a. m. (to S. A.).
Berlin	DJX	31.01	9.68	noon-3 a. m.
Sydney	VLQ5	30.99	9.68	4-5 p. m.; 7-8 a. m.
Buenos Aires	LRA-1	30.96	9.68	2.30-3.30; 4-9 p. m.
Heredia, C. R.	T14 NRH	30.96	9.68	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9-10 p. m.
London	GRX	30.96	9.69	11 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
Lourenco Marques, Mozambique	CR7BE	30.86	9.70	2-4 p. m.
Lisbon	CSW-7	30.80	9.74	4-7 p. m.
Rome	IRF	30.57	9.81	noon-10.15 p.m.; 11 p.m -1 a.m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-9 p. m., irreg.
Prague	DZB	29.88	10.04	2.40-3.30 p. m., irreg.
Leopoldville, Belgian Congo	OPM	29.59	10.14	2-2.50 p. m., irreg.
Rio de Janeiro	PSH	29.35	10.22	4-8 p. m.
Bandoeng	PMN	29.24	10.26	5:30-9 p. m; 10 p. m.-2 a. m.; 4.30-11 a. m. (also PLP, 11-megs.)
Geneva	HBO	26.31	11.40	6.45-9 p. m., irreg.
Havana	COCQ	25.93	11.57	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Santiago	CB1170	25.64	11.70	4-11:30 p. m.
Chungking	XGOY	25.64	11.70	6.45-7.20 p. m.
Panama City	HP:A	25.64	11.70	5-10.45 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	25.62	11.71	3-10 p. m., irreg.
Paris	—	25.60	11.72	8 a. m.-6 p. m., irreg.
Bangkok	HS8PJ	25.60	11.72	8-10 a. m., except Mondays
Winnipeg	CJRX	25.60	11.72	4 p. m.-1 a. m.
Moscow	—	25.59	11.72	5.30-6 p. m.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	1-3.45; 4-noon; 12.10-11.30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	3 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day)
Boston	WRUL	25.43	11.79	2-10:15 p. m.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	4.30-5.30; 6-7 p. m.; mid.-1 a. m
Rome	2RO-4	25.40	11.81	6 a. m.-10:30 p. m.; 11 p. m.-mid
Tokyo	JVZ	25.38	11.82	8-9 p. m. (to America)
London	GSN	25.38	11.82	7-10:30 p. m. (to Latin Amer.)
New York	WCBX	25.36	11.83	noon-11 p. m.
Melbourne	VLR-6	25.36	11.83	3:30-5 p. m.; mid.-3 a. m.
Boston	WBOS	25.27	11.87	4-11 p. m.
Sydney	VLQ7	25.25	11.88	near 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Moscow	—	25.19	11.89	1-6 p. m.
Brazzaville, Equatorial Africa	FZI	25.06	11.97	3:30-4:15 p. m. irreg.
Santiago	CB1180	25.00	12.00	4:50-11 p. m.
Moscow	RNE	25.00	12.00	6-7 a. m.; 4-9 p. m.
London	GRV	24.92	12.04	10 a. m.-11:30 p. m., irreg.
Geneva	HBJ	20.64	14.53	6-9 p. m., Mon., Wed., Sat.
Rio de Janeiro	PSP	20.42	14.69	5-8 p. m.
Moscow	RKI	19.95	15.04	noon-9 p. m.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	5 a. m.-9 p. m.
Vatican City	HJV	19.84	15.12	Sun., Thurs., 7-8:30 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	19.83	15.13	12:30-1:45 p. m.
London	GSF	19.82	15.14	4 a. m.-11:30 p. m.
Bandoeng	YDC	19.81	15.15	5:30-9 p. m.; 4:30-10:30 a. m.
Motala, Sweden	SBT	19.80	15.16	8-9 p. m.
Moscow	RV96	19.76	15.18	1:30 a. m.-10 p. m., irreg.
Ankara	TAQ	19.74	15.19	mid.-1:30 a. m., near 3 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	5 a. m.-9 p. m.
Huizen, Holland	PCJ-2	19.71	15.22	7:30-10:30 a. m., irreg.
Belgrade	YUG	19.68	15.24	evenings, irreg.
Cincinnati	WLWO	19.67	15.25	noon-6 p. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	19.64	15.27	noon-10 p. m.
Delhi	VUD-3	19.63	15.29	9-11 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	7 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO-6	19.61	15.30	4 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.60	15.31	2:45 a. m.-noon.
San Francisco	KGEI	19.57	15.33	6.30-11 p. m. (for S. A.)
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	5:45 a. m.-noon.
Berlin	DJH	16.82	17.84	mid-noon.
Bangkok	HS6PJ	15.77	19.02	Monday, 8-10 a. m.
Rome	IRW	15.37	19.52	7:30-10:30 a. m
Schenectady	WGEA	13.96	21.50	8-11 a. m. (to S. A.)
London	GSJ	13.93	21.53	5 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GRZ	13.86	21.64	5 a. m.-5 p. m.

44 P. C. of Canada's Income To Go to Pay for War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Canada's war effort is now accelerating at such a rapid rate that during the current fiscal year it will absorb almost 44 per cent of the Nation's estimated national income of $5,950,000,000, Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, has disclosed in a report on Canada's part in the struggle against totalitarianism.

Although Canada's major contribution is expected to come in the form of trained pilots, this is only a portion of the Dominion's many-sided effort—all branches of wartime activity have been expanded phenomenally during the past year and one-half.

Pointing out that the total strength of Canada's armed forces in August, 1939, was only 10,393 men, the Minister revealed that this number had now jumped to 243,000 trained men, with anywhere from 319,000 to 359,000 expected by early next year. Nor does this include the 175,000 men who have been welded into a reserve army devotable only to home defense.

Taxes and Loans the Result

"Canada's direct war effort will cost the Canadian people $1,450,000,000 in the present fiscal year (April 1, 1941-March 31, 1942)," the Minister said. "Over and above what is being appropriated for our direct war effort, we expect, during the next 12 months, to send to Britain approximately $1,500,000,000 worth of munitions of war, raw materials and agricultural products."

He said that since Britain could not find the money to pay for these shipments, and since Canada's trade deficit with Britain will amount to about $1,150,000,000 because of this, the money would have to be raised from the Canadian people in taxes and loans.

"The national income of the United State during the next 12 months is estimated at about $85,000,000,000. The estimated direct war expenditure of $1,450,000,000 by Canada during the next 12 months would be equivalent to an expenditure of $20,000,000,000 by the United States in a single year. The comparable figure for the total direct and indirect cost of the war to Canada during the next year is $37,000,000,000," Mr. McCarthy explained.

Air Force Expansion

"On Sept. 1, 1939, there were in the Royal Canadian Air Force, 450 officers and 4,000 airmen. Today there are 3,500 officers and 43,000 airmen, plus 7,500 civilians. By the end of 1941 the number of officers and airmen will be about 72,000 and the number of airplanes being used in the air training plan will have increased from 2,400 to over 4,000."

Discussing the British Commonwealth air training plan in Canada, Mr. McCarthy said that 10 per cent of the students were from Britain, about 17 per cent from Australia and New Zealand, between seven and 10 per cent from the United States and the remainder Canadians.

"There are in all about 1,100 United States citizens who have enlisted in Canada in the Canadian Air Force.

"The total cost was originally estimated at $600,000,000, of which Canada's contribution was set at $350,000,000. The cost has now been revised upward to $1,000,000,000, of which Canada's share is $583,000,000. During the next 12 months the cost of the plan to Canada will be $250,000,000.

"Appropriations have been made for the construction of air stations in the interior of British Columbia to Alaska. Sites for these stations have been selected.

Huge Jump in Army

"Before the war the Regular Army numbered 4,169. It now consists of 180,000 officers and men, of whom about 65,000 are in Great Britain. They form the Canadian corps consisting of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. There are also some engineering detachments at Gibraltar. The remainder are either in Canada or are on garrison duty in Iceland, the West Indies or Newfoundland."

The Minister also revealed a great expansion in Canada's aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Some 40 engineless military planes a week are being turned out, and the keels of 104 steel ships and of 380 wooden ships have been laid since the war began. Canada has also built small naval vessels, including 13 minesweepers and 45 corvettes, with 18 more minesweepers and 14 more corvettes expected by May.

"Canada is turning out motor transport vehicles at the rate of hundreds a day. A total of 90,000 motor vehicles for the armed forces has been turned out since the war. The majority of these have been sent to Empire countries and the British forces in Libya were largely equipped with them. Canada is producing universal carriers. Manufacture of tanks of two different types is under way; progress has been slow but in 12 months' time, it is estimated that 550 Valentine tanks and 150 Mark 111 cruiser tanks will have been produced," Mr. McCarthy said.

'Norway Free Soon'–Haakon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—From London King Haakon sent the following message today to Norwegians in Norway and in all parts of the world. It was released through the Norwegian Legation in Washington:

"The first year of war is over. We pay our tribute to those who gave their lives for the homeland and we are glad that today—the first anniversary of the German aggression—all of us, both inside and outside Norway, are united in the firm conviction that before long Norway will again be a free and independent nation.

"I am certain that we who are working toward this end beyond Norway's borders—I am certain that every single one of us will today join in expressing our gratitude to those in the homeland for the noble way they have borne themselves through the sufferings, privations and disappointments of the past year.

"Soon our national anthem will again ring out over the length and breadth of our beloved Norway."

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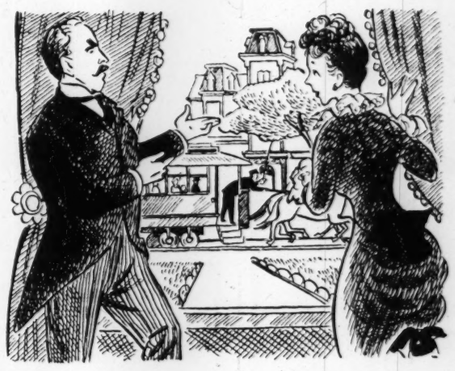

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Van Wagoner Peace Plan Offered to Ford and C. I. O.

DETROIT, April 10 (AP)—Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner called on the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today to accept "without further delay" a three-point proposal for settling the eight-day-old strike at the company's Rouge plant.

He issued a statement in which he said that in the interests of national defense and preservation of law and order he was submitting a "practical and fair" plan with the knowledge that it does not satisfy the desires of either the company or union.

The plan:

"1. All employees shall be returned to their jobs without discrimination, at once, including five of the eight men. (The Governor referred to the men whose discharge precipitated the strike.) Because of an agreement the Ford Motor Company made with me not to reopen their plant during mediation, I am asking James F. Dewey to arbitrate the cases of the other three men—Ray Pilon, Jack Willkie and Andy Dewar.

"2. Grievance procedure established before the strike shall be resumed. Further, I myself, representing the State shall appoint a committee consisting of Mr. Dewey, representing the Federal Government, R. J. Thomas and Allan Haywood, representing the U. A. W.-C. I. O., and Harry Bennett and one other Ford official representing the company, to continue to meet and settle any other matters of dispute which might arise before the NLRB election.

"3. Both parties, likewise, agree to do all in their power to expedite the holding of the Labor Board election. For example, the union should agree to an election within the plant and the company should agree to furnish payroll records."

The Governor told newsmen he had set no deadline for the acceptance of his proposals.

Governor Van Wagoner issued the statement from his headquarters in a downtown hotel and Mr. Dewey, representing the U. S. Labor Department Conciliation Service, sat beside him and agreed with him on the nature of the statement.

Arbitration Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The program of the American Arbitration Association to organize arbitration machinery for nationwide functioning in the defense production emergency today had brought the pledge of 25 national and local trade associations to co-operate with Government agencies in preventing business disputes from interfering with defense output.

A reslution to apply the arbitration method was adopted at a conference under association auspices here yesterday. A national survey was instituted within the fields represented for a census of companies still unprotected by the arbitration plan. Herman G. Brock, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, presided at the meeting.

The pledge to balk defense disputes is representative of business fields producing and distributing boilers, carpets, automobiles, labels, fur, glass, bank stationery, dry goods, motion pictures, soft fibers, cotton thread, slate, Venetian blinds, paper boxes, packaging, bookbinding, printing and publishing, transit, auditing and lithography.

Eisner Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J., April 10—Voluntarily pledged as "loyal Americans" not to be responsible, "even indirectly, for the slightest delay or hindrance in the defense program," the 2,614 workers of the Sigmund Eisner Company here today had joined hands with their employer to "do our part in making the Nation strong."

Organized as Local 293, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations' affiliate, the employees handle a weekly production schedule of 85,000 military uniform units for the Army, Navy, Air Corps and Coast Guard, the company having a defense order backlog of $3,000,000.

The workers' pledge was signed at a meeting attended by Representative William H. Sutphin, (D) of New Jersey, Mayor Charles R. English and Abraham Miller, International Vice-President of the union.

Jewelry Moves Into Tincan Alley

NEWS ITEM— SAN JOSE, CALIF. - TURNING TIN CANS INTO ARTISTIC HOME DECORATIONS MARKS A NEW ACTIVITY OF THE JEWELRY CLASS OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HERE
MOTHER, SEE THE NEW TOMATO CAN NECKLACE I MADE IN SCHOOL TODAY
GET THE OPENER, DARLING—WE'LL HAVE SOUP TONIGHT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT JUNIOR H.S. MOTTO "IT CAN BE DONE"
"I DON'T WANT YOUR MONEY, MADAME.—I JUST WANT THIS CAN OF SARDINES FROM YOUR CHARM BRACELET
YES! ALL MADE BY THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL
SHOT BY FATHER ON THE BACK FENCE
THIS ONE FATHER MISSED
THIS CAN CONTAINED MEXICAN JUMPING BEANS, BUT EVERY TIME MR. B. SHOT, IT JUMPED OUT OF THE WAY
WHAT ARTISTIC PLAQUES FOR YOUR HUSBAND'S TROPHY ROOM
TO JUNK YARD
TO THE HIGH SCHOOL
TREND OF THE TIMES
I. F. VAN GELDER

By a Staff Artist

Soft Coal Situation Eases

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Industrialists producing more than two-thirds of the nation's bituminous coal are officially reported ready to meet miners' wage demands, but a sectional dispute between northern and southern operators in the rich Appalachian fields again delayed a complete accord and thus postponed reopening of the country's soft coal mines.

This situation was announced formally yesterday by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, after negotiators for the Appalachian industry and the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) completed nearly a month of discussions looking to a new contract.

"Sufficient agreement has been reached to assure the country that there will be no danger of a coal shortage," Dr. Steelman said, however, as the 90-per cent work stoppage in the industry went into its tenth day.

Because some operators are ready to sign with the union—presumably the northern Appalachian and certain important outlying areas—Dr. Steelman added that "any time production is needed we can open some mines."

(Most defense industries, having anticipated a stoppage, stored enough coal to last approximately three weeks or more.)

The chief Federal conciliator explained that operators producing 55 per cent of the Appalachian tonnage or 38½ per cent of the nation's output "have come to agreement" with the union and that it was "assumed" that this agreement would bring into similar accord certain outlying areas producing 30 per cent of the national output, thus accounting for "68½ per cent of the American tonnage."

For the first time Dr. Steelman confirmed unofficial reports that the "main point of difference" was the question of eliminating a north-south wage differential demanded by the miners and assertedly agreed to by the northern operators.

Meanwhile, Pennsylvania anthracite operators and the union resumed negotiations on miners' demands for a $1 a day wage increase and a minimum of $4.62 for a seven-hour day for 110,000 hard coal miners.

Be Loyal to Canada, Hungarians Urged By Ousted Consul

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 10 (AP)—Dr. Louis Szelle, Hungarian Consul whose withdrawal from Canada has been ordered by the Dominion Government, urged in an interview as he prepared for departure that his countrymen in Canada "give their entire loyalty to Canada, the land of their adoption."

[Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons on April 8 arrangements were being made for immediate withdrawal from Canada of the Hungarian Consulates in Montreal and Winnipeg because Hungary ceased to be neutral when that country permitted the Germans to use it as a base for attack on Yugoslavia.]

Dr. Szelle has been Consul here four years. His two secretaries, Paul Marik and H. Tempus, have been here 12 and 10 years, respectively.

"I have found that the vast majority of the Hungarian population of Western Canada, 85 per cent of whom are farmers and agriculturists, possess a burning loyalty to their adopted country," the Consul said.

Boys' Club Medal Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—By way of a curtain-raiser to Boys' Club Week observance next month, William Edwin Hall, rounding out 25 years as President of the Boys' Club of America, today received the Boys' Exposition Medal awarded annually by the Metropolitan Boys' Workers' Association for outstanding service in this field.

Presentation was by Mayor La Guardia at a luncheon meeting in the Yale Club yesterday, when he said the betterment of conditions among the youth of the Nation was a less difficult task because the children were "naturally good."

"The trouble is," the Mayor declared, "that the surroundings and environment and economic conditions of the families of the youth crush them before they have a chance. That is why I think this Boys' Club movement is so typically American, because it conserves the individuality of the youngsters."

Lauding Mr. Hall as having performed a "useful and constructive service to the community," the Mayor recalled his contributions as a leader of preventive crime work among boys. During the World War Mr. Hall was director of the Federal Public Reserve and served as secretary and member of the executive committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison, another speaker, declared that the Boys' Club had contributed more than any other group in the social field to the prevention of crime among youth.

The Metropolitan Club touches the lives of more than 50,000 boys in congested areas, where the 39 centers of the Boys' Clubs of America, parent body, provide 16 swimming pools, 9,398 vocational classes and other facilities for recreation, well-being and education, for fees that even the poorest boys can afford.

The Boys' Club of America in the last 25 years has increased the number of its buildings in cities throughout the country from 82 to 348; its membership, from 61,000 to 300,000, and its camps from 36 to 220.

Monterrey Greets Presidential Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The Presidential Tour arranged by the Mexican Tourist Association and Mexican Automobile Association for the purpose of showing a selected group of travel consultants and newspaper writers the tourist interest of Mexico, received a warm welcome in Monterrey.

The Governor of the State, Gen. Bonifacio Salinas Leal, attended a banquet given the group, as did the Mayor of Monterrey.

The newspapers represented by travelers of the tour reach about 20,000,000 readers. The group will meet President Avila Camacho in the Capital, after two weeks of journeying as guests of honor of the Mexican Republic.

Bridges Adds To Hold Over Longshoremen

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (AP)—Harry Bridges' administration forces have won a triple victory at the Congress of Industrial Organizations International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union convention and opponents predict a fight to unseat their alien President will fail.

After a two-hour debate, a constitutional change providing for biennial, instead of annual, conventions was adopted in a roll call vote, 160-75.

"Officers are elected at the convention," John Brost of Portland, Ore., remarked in debate. "This means that we're changing from a one-year term for officers to a two-year term?"

"Yes," Mr. Bridges replied with a smile.

The I. L. W. U. leader comes up for re-election this week end.

Another constitutional change adopted yesterday provides that international officers may start ouster proceedings against any member who makes "false charges, unfounded accusations or malicious attacks" against any international officer outside of a union meeting or of union publications.

"Furthermore, we're going to use it," Mr. Bridges commented.

He recalled that a longshore delegate at a Seattle Industrial Union Council meeting had called him the "No. 1 rat of the Pacific Coast" and Matt Meehan, International Secretary, the "No. 2 rat."

A third change, adopted after Mr. Bridges pleaded for it, restricts the power of local unions to bring charges against international officers who are members of the local. At present, if a local ejects an international officer he automatically is suspended from office. Hereafter, such charges will be submitted to the International Executive Board.

F. B. I. Head Disputed

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins disputed yesterday a statement of J. Edgar Hoover that the first deportation proceeding against Harry Bridges was conducted without full authority of law.

Mr. Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the House Appropriations Committee some time ago that Dean James M. Landis of Harvard, who conducted the proceeding for the Labor Department, was not given power to administer oaths. Thus, Mr. Hoover added, the Justice Department was prevented from following his recommendation that certain witnesses at the hearing be prosecuted for perjury.

The matter was brought up at a hearing of the House Military Committee by Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas.

"He had power to administer oaths and was so appointed by me," Secretary Perkins declared, after Mr. Kilday had reviewed Mr. Hoover's statement.

"Then you disagree with Mr. Hoover?" Mr. Kilday inquired.

"Yes, of course I do," Secretary Perkins said. She also said she did not think Attorney General Jackson had ruled on the matter.

Georgian Collects $2,500 For Four Years in Prison

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10 (AP)—The State of Georgia marked its ledger balanced with Robert Coleman of Forest Park today when a $2,500 check went forward to him in payment for four years of imprisonment for a crime he did not commit.

Mr. Coleman was convicted on a charge of murdering his wife, and after serving four years of the sentence was freed when another man confessed the crime.

Government Plans Speedup Of Defense Workers Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 — The Government's initial program for furnishing low-cost housing to civilian defense workers is now about one-tenth completed.

Latest reports indicate that out of the 259 projects authorized under a $290,000,000 fund made available by Congress last summer, approximately 24 have been occupied. Construction will be speeded up now that spring weather is arriving.

The 259 projects will house approximately 73,000 families, of civilian industrial workers, employees of the Army and Navy and married enlisted personnel. Of the units completed thus far, 3,493 are occupied by families of civilian industrial workers and 1,391 by married enlisted personnel.

Largest projects completed to date are Maxwell Field, Ala., 424 units; Fort Benning, Columbus, Ga., 408 units; Fort Knox, Ky., 300 units; and Portsmouth, Va., 300 units. In Boston, Mass., a completed project of 873 units was acquired from the Boston Housing Authority and in Baltimore a project of 700 units was purchased from the Housing Authority of Baltimore City.

Now Awaits Senate Say So

Meanwhile, the request made by Charles F. Palmer, Co-ordinator of Defense Housing, for another $150,000,000 for government-constructed houses has been passed by the House and is now awaiting Senate action.

Two additional housing measures already have been approved by Congress. One provides $100,000,000 by giving more liberal Federal Housing Administration terms in guaranteeing mortgages in defense areas and the other provides $5,000,000 for trailers, dormitories and other temporary shelters to be used for piecing out in places where defense work is running ahead of housing construction.

The Federal Housing Administration, whose job is to encourage private capital to come into the defense housing picture had made it clear that private housing will be constructed, in general, in the vicinity of established industrial communities "where continuity of operations can within reason be anticipated after the termination of the emergency.

"FHA operations," it said, "are not designed to take care of cases where the need is for temporary facilities, or where the need for additional housing is likely to disappear with the emergency, or where workers requiring the additional housing cannot pay rents sufficient to support the investment of private funds."

Banks Agree on Program

Meeting here this week with Mr. Palmer, executives of the 12 Home Loan Banks, agreed upon a definite program to help finance $100,000,000 of private defense housing.

One of the latest phases of the Government housing program to get under way is the use of demountable housing that can be moved after the war emergency to subsistence homesteads and other welfare projects.

At Indian Head, Md., near a powder plant, the Public Buildings Administration is sponsoring an experimental demountable village to which 11 manufacturers of prefabricated houses have been asked to contribute.

Contracts have been let to date for 535 of the 650 units to be put up at Indian Head. Successful bidders are the E. F. Hauserman Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Standard Houses Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Allied Housing Association, Inc., Langhorne, Pa.; Home Building Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; National Homes Corporation, Lafayette, Ind.; Humphrey-Horsley Company, Inc., New York City; Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Lockwall Houses, Inc., New York, N. Y.; P. H. C. Housing Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich.; T. Calvin Owens, Bethesda, Md., and Harwood-Nebel Company, Washington, D. C.

Rumanians Deny Nazi Use of Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Not a single ship of the Rumanian Navy is in the service of Germany today, according to a statement by the Rumanian Legation here.

[In a recent article, The Christian Science Monitor's Naval Expert referred to the Rumanian Navy as having been taken over by the Germans.]

The Legation did not state the distribution which has been made of Rumania's fighting ships. But it was categorical in declaring "no unit whatever belonging to the Rumanian Navy has been taken over by the Germans."

Canada Eases Rules For American Tourists

OTTAWA, April 10 (AP)—An official of the National Revenue Department said yesterday suspension has been ordered of a practice in force since the beginning of the month whereby United States tourists coming to Canada for 48 hours or less were asked to fill out forms detailing their expenditures in the Dominion.

New Electrical Method Measures Chemicals to Billionths of an Ounce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10—A method whereby electricity measures chemicals in billionths of an ounce as a means of speeding up scientific research was described here by Dr. Alois Langer, research chemist at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pa., yesterday, before the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society.

This method of chemical microanalysis solves problems in minutes that would require hours by conventional methods, and is fully as accurate, Dr. Langer said. While ordinary chemical analyses involve many intricate and laborious operations, the new technique described measures substances indirectly, with an apparatus known as a polarograph, by recording tiny electric currents passing through the solutions being tested.

Essential parts of the apparatus are a reservoir of mercury, a small storage battery, and various electrical meters.

Using the instrument to measure the amount of copper in a solution, for instance, the electric voltage is set at the specified amount for that substance, as a radio is tuned to a certain station. Then the dial is read on the electric meter, which tells the amount of electric current passing through the solution, thus indicating the amount of copper it contains.

A solution that contains many substances may be analyzed by "tuning in" the voltages which correspond with the various substances and reading the electric currents. Dr. Langer foresaw the day when a catalogue could be prepared giving directions for measuring all possible substances.

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Knudsen Does Much to Ease Strike Situation

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—This is the story of a committee very much at sea. This is a serious matter because it deals with one of the most vital and portentous developments before the Nation today—the strike situation.

It is a hopeful matter, too, because the evidence indicates that the climax of the strike emergency has been reached and passed—passed, probably without the knowledge having yet reached the man-in-the-street.

But the House Military Affairs Committee has learned about it, and with mingled emotions of reluctance, uncertainty, and satisfaction listened yesterday to the testimony of big, burly, appealing William S. Knudsen, who says "chust" instead of "just," breaks forth a Scandinavian grin that is about as appealing as anything seen these days in Washington, and knows two things more intimately, perhaps than anybody else in the city: man nature, and how to produce machine goods.

The House Military Affairs Committee may be taken as a sample of ordinary, everyday Americans who have gone out in good faith to get to the bottom of the strike situation in America. The angry determination of the Nation to solve this problem and stop these strikes is indicated by the vote of 324 to 1 with which the House authorized the investigation.

How would ordinary Americans go about getting to the bottom of the affair? Just as this Committee has done. The 27 members of the Committee, of whom 10 are Southerners or from border states, confessedly don't know much about labor problems. Incidentally, the House didn't turn the inquiry over to the standing Labor Committee because it distrusts it as too weak, and thinks Chairman Mary T. Norton (D), of New Jersey, is too New Dealish. So it turned it over to the hard-boiled Military Committee with the Naval Committee to follow.

The 27 members have plunged into the subject with two-fisted determination. They feel that the Nation demands legislation, and a stern investigation of subversive activities. What the Nation is seeing in their inquiry is a sort of national grand jury on strikes. And now, just at the start of the inquiry, it is possible to anticipate a bit, and to say that, while the Committee has not yet found what it had thought it would find, it has found out something else that may be just as important. That is, that the strike emergency may be passing.

Knudsen Refuses To Worry

Mr. Knudsen seemed to think so in testimony yesterday. He has the confidence of these 27 men to a greater degree than any previous witness. They believe in him, and it is hard not to believe in him. That he is doing a magnificent production job today in the Nation goes almost without saying. His experience as President of General Motors shows that he knows how to deal with men, and he came to America as a poor immigrant boy and worked his way up. When he declares, as he did yesterday, that "I chust don't think Communists amount to anything; I chust don't recognize Communists . . . sometimes you get radicals: fellows who are too quick on the trigger and want to get direct action, but not Communists."

"But aren't there subversive agents?" demanded Representative Andrew Edmiston (D), of West Virginia. "Agents of foreign governments?"

"As a whole, no," said Mr. Knudsen decidedly. "The Communist Party chust doesn't exist so far as I'm concerned."

The Military Committee sighed. It sighed and relaxed. Their emotions were mingled. Their confidence in Mr. Knudsen was unshaken. They were relieved to have him give his views on Communism even though they may have made reservations.

Complicates the Situation

But at the same time his testimony had made the strike situation much more complex. Instead of being able to blame the whole affair on one simple cause, it was apparently necessary to look much deeper.

At least there was the second line of inquiry. It is an instinctive reaction of congressmen facing a complicated problem to want to pass a law. How about drastic anti-strike legislation, to outlaw strikes entirely for the period of the emergency? They asked the question with bated breath.

Mr. Knudsen didn't give them much more satisfaction here. Almost from the outset on this subject the Committee has met rebuffs. To date, John D. Biggers, Production Chief of the OPM; William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board and head of the panel which successfully settled the 75-day Allis-Chalmers strike; Sidney Hillman, OPM co-director, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins have thrown the full weight of their testimony against anti-strike legislation. The 27-man Committee has persisted. It has confidence in Mr. Biggers and Mr. Davis, but strong reservations about Mr. Hillman and Secretary Perkins. But in Mr. Knudsen it feels it has a man who speaks its own language.

As a Last Resort

Mr. Knudsen answered the question slowly; he said he favored enforcement by law of a cooling-off period.

A member of the Committee exultantly exclaimed that Mr. Knudsen was the first witness yet to appear who favored legislation.

But Mr. Knudsen was not through. He said he would favor such a process "only as a last resort." Then he delivered his philosophy of the whole strike situation:

"When you drop as much work into the industrial picture of the country in such a short time (as the defense contracts) it creates a desire from labor to have a greater share. The situation is perfectly normal and perfectly explicable."

Time, Mr. Knudsen indicated, would work it out. A minute later he agreed, however, that strikes have curtailed production.

Committee members were still uncertain.

"Do you, or do you not, recommend that Congress enact a law requiring a cooling-off period?" demanded Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama.

"As a last resort—yes," said witness.

"You'd try other methods first?"

"Yes."

Gets High Support

John Lord O'Brian, chief counsel of OPM, a member of the Hoover Administration, life insurance director, university trustee, and nationally noted as a sane and solid lawyer, supported Mr. Knudsen's position.

"The longer I live," he observed, "the less faith I have in compelling people to do things by law. I believe in mediation and co-operation, and in resort to law only in extreme emergencies when they fail."

Members of the Committee looked at each other. They were appointed from a House seething with a desire to crack down on strikes. But if glances meant anything the Committee will, for a while at least, withhold its legislative hand. Factors making for encouragement in the strike situation may be summarized as follows:

The new Mediation Board has a 100 per cent batting average so far.

The major strike situations seem to be clearing up.

The House Military Affairs Committee is itself acting as safety valve and guiding public opinion.

The Balkan debacle is once more forcing a realization of Britain's peril, America's concern, and establishing a better mood for industrial peace.

The House Committee may get a very different view of the situation when J. Edgar Hoover, FBI head, and J. B. Matthews, Dies Committee chief investigator, take the stand next week. They will testify on subversive activities in defense strikes.

Fewer Defense Strikes

The Army strike situation is considerably better, Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, declared today.

Strikes that affect the War Department defense program are the fewest since early February, Mr. Patterson said. At the present time 15 defense strikes affecting 6,000 men in the War Department program are in progress as contrasted with 40,000 men and a much larger number of strikes at the peak.

Mr. Patterson emphasized, however, that sometimes the small strikes in bottlenecks were more serious than the big strikes. Most troublesome at the present time are some rather small strikes affecting vital machine tools, he said. Settlement of Allis-Chalmers 75-day strike affecting the Army's powder plant program is a great boon, Mr. Patterson said. The delay to the Army will not be so long as the 75 days which the strike lasted.

Oil Wages Boosted

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, April 10 (AP)—The Texas Company and Gulf Oil Corporation refineries have announced pay raises for both hourly and salaried employees, retroactive to April 1. The increases were estimated to aggregate approximately $1,000,000 a year.

The Texas Company, with some 5,000 employees, announced an increase of five cents per hour for all hourly employees, and said that salaried employees would be given "individual consideration for raises."

The Gulf, with more than 4,000 employees, announced a five-cent raise for employees now receiving more than 65 cents per hour; a three-cent raise for employees making 65 cents or less, and said that salaried employees would be given increases.

More Steel Wages Up

MCKEESPORT, Pa., April 10 (AP)—The Firth-Stirling Steel Corporation has announced a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for 950 hourly rate workers, who have been receiving 62½ cents an hour minimum. The increase is retroactive to April 1.

The company was the third in this area to grant such an increase. The others were the Colonial Steel Products Company of Monaca, which employs about 400, and the National Steel Corporation, with about 20,000 hourly-paid employees.

Making Rich Pay

BATON ROUGE, La., April 10 (AP)—The Louisiana State Federation of Labor, in convention here, proposed that Congress enact an "effective excess profits tax" and revise upward the higher federal income tax brackets to finance the defense program.

A resolution declared the Federation was opposed to "creation of a new generation of wartime millionaires," and that extension of the income tax to lower brackets and increases in federal and state excise taxes had raised the "tax burden borne by labor" relatively higher than on non-workers.

Group Restoration At Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Restoration of the Taliaferro-Cole House and its group of surrounding buildings in Williamsburg is nearing completion. The house, known to have been occupied as early as 1773 by Charles Taliaferro, a coachmaker and chairmaker of the time, was purchased in 1804 by Jesse Cole, who was at various times a coachmaker, apothecary, and postmaster of Williamsburg.

The house was changed and enlarged about 1820, and is being restored to its 1820 appearance. Restoration architects determined that the 1820 remodeling had been carried out in the spirit of the original.

The Cole Shop, which adjoins the house, and in which, at one time, the Virginia Gazette was published, has been restored and is being operated as a shop. Outbuildings, including a kitchen and stable, are being rebuilt on their original foundations.

Army Produce Buying In N. C. Facilitated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Towns and communities through this section of the State, where so many national defense projects are under construction, are planning to cooperate with Federal and State officials in the establishment of grading and assembling sheds to move farm produce into Army camps.

Army buying stations have already been approved for Fayetteville, which is near Fort Bragg, and for Wilmington, which is near Camp Davis. They will open about May 1. Others are expected to be approved later.

The Army will encourage local purchases of home-grown produce after clearing it through marketing centers, and local purchases at posts, camps and stations are intended to be restricted to produce actually grown near points of purchase.

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Lectures on Christian Science

Sunday, April 13, 3 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Auspices Eighth Church, New York City, WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Monday, April 21, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Queen to Yugoslavs: Keep Nation United

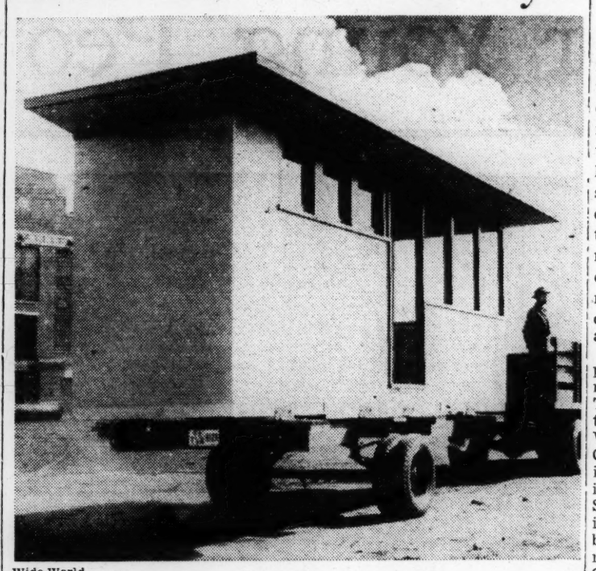
London, April 10

Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, mother of the young King Peter, in a radiocast over the British radio, appealed to her people to recall the last words of her assassinated husband, King Alexander: "Preserve Yugoslavia united."

She paid tribute to the heroic fighting of the Yugoslavians and their allies and added in Serbo-Croat:

"I myself send you this message: Keep Yugoslavia united. Maintain your dignity and have full confidence in your King and his heroic Army."

Home–Mass Production Style



Wide World

Right Off the TVA Assembly Line

Houses come off the assembly line in sections at Muscle Shoals, Ala., where the Tennessee Valley Authority is building dwelling places for its workers. TVA engineers developed the idea as a solution to the problem of providing inexpensive and adequate housing. A section of one of the houses is shown above on a trailer, ready for transportation to its destination. This is one-third of a completed house. Four workmen can assemble the various sections into a completed home in four hours.

Dutch Boy Scouts Disbanded

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Via Berlin, April 10

The Boy Scout movement was officially abolished in the Netherlands yesterday.

A statement said the boys belonged to the International Boy Scouts which in the Nazi view constitutes an instrument of British cultural and political propaganda.

It was pointed out that Scout troops paraded and held exercises contrary to the German occupation orders.

Dissolution of the Dutch Salvation Army which took place two weeks ago has not yet been officially announced. The 700 paid members are to be given other jobs.

Mexico Curbs Both Nazis and Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Arrest of Communist agents and suspension of the Nazi daily, "Diario de la Guerra," by the Mexican Government have purged two wings of the totalitarian forces operating here. The most important Axis instrument, Falañge Española, has to date been untouched and continues to operate with apparent immunity, thereby raising the question of how far the Mexican Government intends to go in its house cleaning of "fifth columnists" operating here.

At least 40 Communists are reported under arrest, and probably more, according to reliable sources. The most important of these are two refugees from Spain's Civil War, Santiago Garces and Carlos Contreras. Senor Garces is credited with organizing the G. P. U. in Spain and being Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party in Mexico. Carlos Contreras, an Italian by birth, is reported to be a high ranking member of the Spanish Communist Party. Both men have been in Mexico for the past two years.

Most sensational detention is that of Narciso Bassols, former Mexican Minister to France and currently editor of the Communist weekly "Combate." Senor Bassols is reliably reported to be under technical arrest, and held at the disposition of the President. Some informants put the additional arrests as high as 150 and including both Communists and Communist sympathizers, many of whom are Spanish refugees.

This Communist purge is a direct result of the increasing pressure being put upon the Communist Party, its agents and agitators, by the Avila Camacho Government. The anti-Communist drive began before the new President came into office and twice resulted in raids upon Communist headquarters in which casualties resulted.

The anti-Communist drive by the Government dovetails with the anti-Communist policy of Falañge Española which has become an increasingly potent force in Mexico during the past two years. This is in spite of the fact that the Falañge was officially outlawed by the Cardenas Government two and one-half years ago.

The labor newspaper, El Popular, attributed the recent student riots to Falañgista agitators, although the Government failed to mention the Falañge in its accusations, implicating only "Nazis and Communists." Two agitators, leading the riots, were formerly known to be agents of the Nazis, but since the Falañge and the Gestapo today work hand-in-hand in Latin America, they could today operate for both organizations simultaneously.

Suspension of the Nazi daily, "Diario de la Guerra," loses significance in view of the fact that Falañgista publications continue to flourish. Among them are the official weekly, "Hispanidad," and such publications as "La Semana," "El Sinarquista," "Perfiles," etc.

That the Mexican Government was acting to purge Falañgistas as well as Nazis and Communists was originally reported. This was based upon the flight of Señor Augusto Ibañez y Serrano, local head of the Falañge, to Guatemala, immediately after the student riots. Señor Ibanez returned immediately, however, and it was learned that, instead of being ousted, he had flown to confer with the new Franco Minister to Guatemala, Señor Antonio Sanz-Agero.

Señor Ibanez' return to Mexico, with complete immunity, dispelled for the moment any hope that the Mexican Government intends to eliminate the Franquistas or to curb their operations here.

Many indications point to the fact that Nazi operations are going underground and that the conduct of the pro-Axis affairs and subversive activities here have been turned over to the Falañge. Because of the natural affiliations of Latin American nations with Spain its work is much more penetrating and effective than that of the Nazis.

850 Guards for Boulder Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nevada—Boulder dam, one of the world's great hydroelectric projects, will soon have about 850 military police to guard it during the present defense emergency.

The guards are expected to occupy Camp Sibert, new military police cantonment in Boulder City about six miles from the dam, sometime in April.

Whether the Government's protective program will include any restrictions on the flow of sightseers to the famous water barrier, which now average 1,500 to 2,000 persons daily, has not been announced. But the Army has made clear that it is throwing a chain of strong defenses around the dam, and that the new Camp Sibert is one of the chief links.

Another link is a recently completed, but so far unused, airplane hangar at Boulder City airport, constructed by the Marine Corps for military land planes.

48 Buildings in Camp

Camp Sibert is named after Maj. Gen. William Luther Sibert (1860-1935), famed for construction of the Gatun locks and dam and the excavation of the channel from Gatun to the Atlantic Ocean, in the Panama canal zone, as well as for his organization and direction from 1918 to 1920 of the Army's chemical warfare service.

The camp consists of 48 buildings, all of sturdy frame construction typical of the army's new cantonments. They have been constructed on eight blocks in the southern part of Boulder City, land formerly occupied by dwellings for employees of the Six Companies during construction of the dam, whose gigantic generators furnish electric power to Los Angeles, Calif., and other western cities.

Streets, water, and sewer connections built for the construction housing project were still in existence, making easier the Army's rush construction job. Another aid has been the warm Boulder City weather, which keeps grass green all winter.

The camp has been constructed in such a way as to make it cool as possible under the summer sun. Outside walls are painted cream color with gray trim, and roofs are green. Plywood and composition board have been used inside for insulation. A winter forced-draft heating system can be converted into an air conditioning system.

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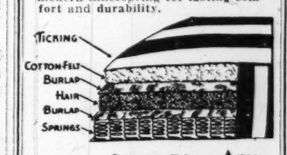

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, April 10, 1941

A Thursday Page

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Ten

The Story So Far

The Sunday morning after Aunt Sarah rebuffed John Highbury's overtures for friendship was a sad one for Sylvia and Larry. They were eager for family differences that kept their aunt and her nephew apart to be settled. Soon after they arrived for a long visit at Aunt Sarah's New Hampshire village home, they had penetrated the tall lilac hedge and come, uninvited, on the old house where John lived and painted pictures. Touched by his loneliness, they had carried off a distinguished art critic, a guest at Aunt Sarah's, to give John criticism and encouragement. Thereby, they won his confidence and had even persuaded him to offer to make up with Aunt Sarah.

The church service, the quiet prayers, the cheery singing, the sunshine coming in through the long windows, the many heads bent together, all those people with so many different thoughts in their minds, but all with the same reverent purpose in their hearts, it all was comforting and quieting to Sylvia; it must be to Larry, too. She wondered if the prayers were helping Aunt Sarah's troubled heart, too, but even though she stole many a quick cautious look at her Aunt's face she could not be sure. It was pale, sometimes it even looked a little frightened. Was her determination softening a little, Sylvia asked within herself. But she could not read any sign of it upon Sarah Thurston's face. The last hymn was beginning and they stood up to sing.

It was the pleasant custom there, as it is in a number of New Hampshire country churches, to fill the church with baskets of flowers and, at the end of the service, to give each person a bouquet as he goes out. It was Emily White's turn to stand with another girl, giving them out inside the door as the people crowded by. As Sylvia took hers, a little bunch of mignonette and late blooming pansies, she saw that Emily's eyes were red as though she had been crying. She looked back to see where Larry and Aunt Sarah were, for they had all got separated. She saw that Hiram Stone was close behind her, she watched him take the bunch of flowers from Emily's hand as though it were something made of rubies and diamonds, she even thought that he bent down to whisper something quickly in passing. Emily's face grew rose-red, and she dropped the next bouquet as she tried to hand it to Mrs. Hollowell.

A Dull Drive

The Minister was standing by the door, to shake hands with those who went by. Sylvia thought that he had noticed what she had, and regarded it with a smile. When they got into the car again all the warm, sweet peace of the church seemed left behind them, for the very air was heavy with Matthews' hard, sulky temper. He made one remark, during the long drive home.

"I'm to have my time off on the regular day this week, I suppose, Miss Thurston." It was not a question, it was a statement.

"Wednesday?" said Aunt Sarah. "Why, I was going over to Swanston for the Garden Club. Would some other day do?"

"I have made my plans, I expected Wednesday," he answered coldly, and Aunt Sarah submitted.

"Probably I can make some other arrangement," she said. Matthews said no more.

On Monday he was still out of temper. When he took them to school he dropped them at the edge of the village, declaring that he was too busy with Aunt Sarah's errands to take them the whole of the way. They did not mind. It was rather pleasant to walk through the narrow street with the bell ringing, with doors opening on every side and children coming out and calling "Hi." They felt much more a part of the school to come this way than to roll up to the door in Aunt Sarah's car.

They settled in their seats with the usual flutter and rustle. Hiram Stone came in and Sylvia felt sure that his face looked different, paler, more determined. Had he and Emily had any further chance to talk on Sunday afternoon, she wondered? Had they decided anything? She thought of telling her new best friend, Amanda Reed, all about it and then she didn't. "Wait a little while," some voice within her seemed to say.

After school they went up the hill to talk to John Highbury. But Mrs. Burnham reported that he was in the painting room with the door shut. "He has been working all day," she said. "He will only stop when it gets too dark for the light to be right any more." They were disappointed, but took their way slowly down the hill again. Before they reached the hedge, however, they heard a hail behind them. John had stopped work and had come hurrying after them.

They all sat down on the dry grass below the hedge and talked for a little. He did not seem to want to have much said about his picture; he asked, a little shyly, how Aunt Sarah had seemed today. Not very different, Sylvia had to admit. Then she fell to telling him all about Emily White and Mrs. Hoskins' brisk advice to her to be married in spite of her selfish sister.

"Good advice it is," agreed Johnny, "I hope she takes it. My good Burnham would be too gentle to suggest anything so bold, the only fierceness in her is the passion for scrubbing. But Hoskins is a woman of spirit. Let me know when you hear that anything has been settled. Emily is a nice little girl, and as things are now she is unhappy."

Emily Brings News

They parted finally, for it was getting dark, with the early dusk of late September. Sylvia and Larry walked down through the garden, still crowded with flowers all blooming in that eager abundance that gardens seem to show just before they are about to perish under the sharp touch of the frost.

They had come near the kitchen door, as the quickest way to get into the house, when they saw that someone was before them. It was Emily White, breathless, with her hat trailing from her arm. She had left the little car at the gate and run across the grass to speak to Mrs. Hoskins. And such a message as it was. Mrs. Hoskins was all of a flutter, delighted, excited, wondering. "She's come to ask me to go down with her to be a witness," she declared. "They've decided to do it. There now, I never really thought they would. And it's just dinner time. What am I to do?"

"Ask Aunt Sarah," Larry advised. "Mildred could cook the dinner. I know Aunt Sarah would let you go."

Sylvia had turned back to speed up the garden path. John had said to tell him when a decision was reached and here it was immediately. She told him in panting delight and he was as pleased as she.

"I've known Emily since she was a baby," he said. "There isn't a better girl living. I know she'll be happy now."

"She says her sister is away for the night. She's never really forbidden it, Emily says, only just let them see she didn't like Hiram Stone, and didn't want Emily to be married. So Hiram says, 'Let's just avoid argument and do it tonight before she gets back.' They've got the license and asked the minister."

John Highbury thought for a moment and then turned squarely to her. "I want you to do something for me," he said. "I want you to go in and tell Sarah all about it and ask her if she doesn't want to have the wedding at her house. She was very fond of Emily's mother; they were little girl friends when they were together in school. It's a good house for a wedding, that's about all that it is good for. And there are plenty of flowers in the garden. But don't tell her I suggested it."

"If she asks—" Sylvia began, in some dismay.

"I don't believe she'll ask. She either will do it or she won't. It will be the best thing she has done for a long time, the best for herself as well as anyone else."

"Matthews won't like it," Sylvia persisted. She thought it was a wonderful plan but she wanted to make sure that all the difficulties were understood at the very beginning. "Matthews can't bear to have flowers picked in the garden," she explained.

"All the better. That is just one reason why it will be so good for Sarah if she has her own way for once. Run quickly, before Emily goes away."

Asking Aunt Sarah

Aunt Sarah had just come in. She had been over to the country club to watch a tennis tournament and had sent Matthews on to take some other people home. She was just taking off her hat before the glass in her room when Sylvia came running in. Mrs. Hoskins had come up the stairs behind her, they both were almost too excited to speak.

"Aunt Sarah, Emily White is going to be married, we thought—wouldn't it be wonderful—" All in one great flow of words the plan was put before her.

"The wedding—here?" Sarah Thurston cried in astonishment.

"There are such lots of flowers," Sylvia suggested as her largest argument. But the fact that Mrs. Hoskins backed up the idea gave the plan great strength.

Of course they reached the real difficulty at once.

"There's Matthews," said Aunt Sarah. She said it rather faintly, yet that was the largest thing to consider. Larry had come on the scene by this time, had heard what was afoot and had taken his stand on the side of the adventure. "They are really your flowers, and it is your house, Aunt Sarah," he pointed out. It seemed odd to have to tell Aunt Sarah so, but actually it often did seem to belong far more to her serving people than to herself.

"Yes," she echoed, "they are my flowers." And suddenly in a rush she threw her arms around Sylvia and cried. "I'll do it."

Emily was overwhelmed, bewildered. But she accepted joyfully and hastened away to get ready. The next hour was a whirlwind. Aunt Sarah really took command and gave orders. There was a new big cake already baked to go with the ice cream for dinner: she directed Mrs. Hoskins to add a fancy icing and it would do very well for wedding cake. The maids were to clear the long living room. "Give me an apron, Hoskins, and the flashlights," she said finally, "and the children and I will bring in the flowers."

It was such a bountiful garden. Sylvia had often dreamed of the satisfaction of picking all she could reach, all her arms could hold, all she could carry away. Aunt Sarah seemed to have had much the same feeling, for she gathered flowers with the eagerness, the frenzy of someone who has been fairly starved for them.

Enter Matthews

In the big room inside, they hung up long trails of white clematis. They filled the whole available space with vases and bowls and baskets and tubs of flowers. No bride was ever more blessed with beauty for her marriage place. Aunt Sarah selected the most beautiful and delicate of the white flowers, sat down to a table and worked intently over making the bride's bouquet. It was a triumph.

They were all ready, the floor had been swept, the bride's table had been laid in the dining room, Aunt Sarah had dressed in a shimmering white gown, Sylvia was in white too. Larry was in his Sunday best. The minister was known to be on the way, the bride would come at any moment. Aunt Sarah was at the piano, practicing softly the music she was going to play. She looked bright, gay and excited, really happy. They were all waiting. The door opened — it was Matthews who came in.

He looked about, like a man who will not believe his eyes. Something of what was going on, he had heard in the kitchen, but it was plain that he had not a notion of what had been done in the garden, his garden, what violent hands had been laid upon his cherished blossoms to carry them away. He uttered only one exclamation.

"All those flowers."

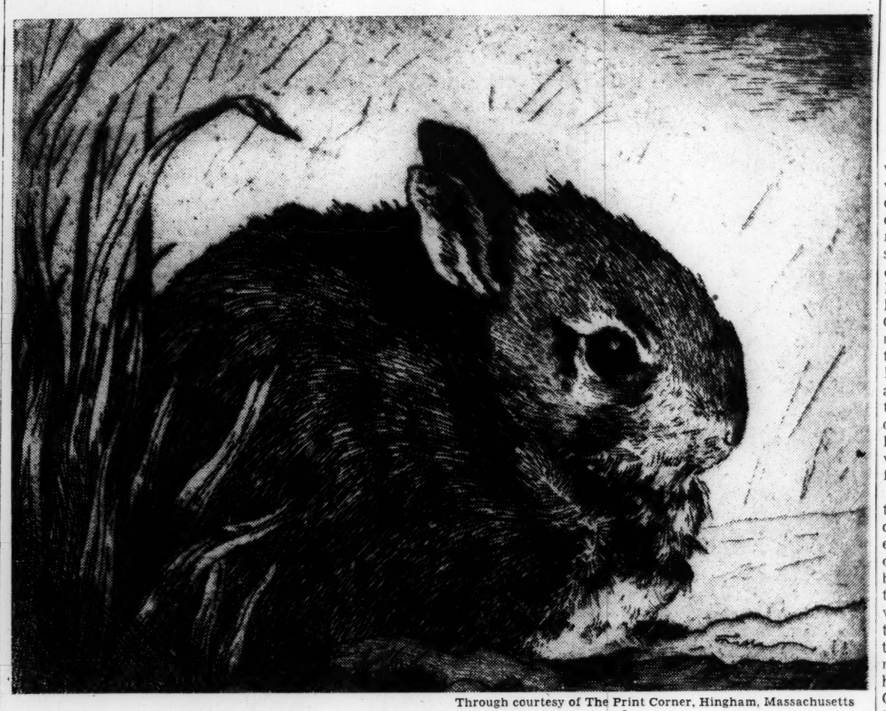
Aunt Sarah was trying to seem calm, but both the children could see how nervous, how unsteady she was. "Yes, it is nice we had so many, isn't it?" she said. "We have been saving them all summer and now we have plenty, even enough to be worthy of a wedding."

"There's some will never bloom again for you, after the way you've cut them down and trampled them in the dark, like as not, and the vines pulled off the trellises. I don't even need to go up into the garden to see." He had been surly for two days, but now it was plain that he was letting himself go. "I tend them and work over them all summer, so that you shall have something like a garden, something fitting to the place, and then all in one hour, with my back turned, you spoil them like this. The whole place ruined, just for one evening."

"But it's for a wedding, Matthews." Aunt Sarah seemed to be trying to comfort him. "Weddings don't happen often, certainly not in this house."

"No," he said bitterly, "they don't. And this one wouldn't be happening here but for these children. It was for their suggesting that you decided to have it here, wasn't it? And shall I tell you who it was, then, that put them up to thinking of it? Would you like to know who sent them down to ask you if you would do it? In one word, in two words, I can tell you who that was."

(To be continued next Thursday.)



Through courtesy of The Print Corner, Hingham, Massachusetts

"Baby Rabbit," an Etching by Keith Shaw Williams

Donald Has a Way With Him

It is just a year ago since Donald was found wandering in a London Square. He was then a fluffy duckling, steering an unsteady course along by the railings. How he had arrived in that particular corner of West London we never discovered, for he was much too far from the nearest stretch of water to have reached it of his own accord.

He was found by a small girl living in one of the houses in the Square. She bore him home rejoicingly, and when he had gustily disposed of some bread and milk, he settled down in a basket by the fire and promptly went to sleep. It was inevitable that, as the small girl's film hero was Donald Duck, the latest addition to the household should be known by that name.

New Tenant for a Rug

From the hour of his arrival, Donald established himself on the kitchen hearth. That the large rug in front of the fire had been the favorite possession of a dog—a large Dalmatian whose head alone was twice the size of the duckling's entire body—troubled Donald not at all. He loved the warmth of the rug and the warmth from the fire, and Jane, being a gentle-natured dog, promptly surrendered her position and took herself off to a chair.

It must have been a secret source of satisfaction to Jane when summer came, for Donald then spent a great deal of time in the garden, trampling over seed beds with a reckless abandon, well aware that he was now too firmly established as a member of the household to meet with any opposition. A sunken pool was made for him in the center of the lawn, and there he splashed and played around till a longing for sleep sent him into a more sheltered spot.

Resort to Wheedling

When neighbors first heard about Donald, they wondered why he had been given his own way so completely, and what was the secret of his triumph. I discovered this secret the first time I went to see him. He came up to me and quacked. I knew he loved to be nursed and was asking me to lift him onto my lap, but I made no effort to do so, wondering if this spirited youngster would walk away in disgust. Not a bit of it! Donald could be a bully to a gentle dog, but he also knew how to wheedle where he could not instantly score a victory. He ran his beak round my ankles, very gently. He looked up pleadingly, and his quacks grew more persuasive. There was no resisting him. I picked him up and he sank down on my lap with an air of supreme contentment.

That is how he has won the hearts of the small girl and her parents. That is how Donald came to stay.

I. S. R.

Rye—Cradle of Sea Power

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—4

By Clarissa Lorenz

We had always heard that Rye was unique, and even a bird's-eye view told us why. As we coasted down Rye Hill and into the town on our bicycles, Emily and I saw rising sharply out of a green coast strip an insulated sandstone rock clustered with red-roofed houses. It isn't a miniature Gibraltar or a Mont St. Michael, because the Channel coast along here is too mild for such pretensions. The twenty-mile strip, called Romney Marsh, is as flat as a billiard table and actually below sea level. Three tidal rivers meet at the foot of one of Rye's streets — the greater Rother from the east, the lesser waters of Brede and Tillingham from the west.

After cycling around the base of the town, we found ourselves suddenly in the middle ages. We had entered Rye through Strand Gate, one of the two embattled gateways built by Edward III. Richard I, in the twelfth century, had started a wall around Rye; Edward III put the finishing touches to it two centuries later. Even among the modern shops of High Street were historic reminders like the Famous George Hotel, from whose balcony the Duke of Wellington spoke when he was Member of Parliament for Rye in his youth. And opposite the George stood the somber, red-brick structure of the time of Charles I — Peacocke's old Grammar School, where Dennis Duval, Thackeray's hero, learned his three r's.

Pedaling up the steep High Street toward the crown of the rock, we looked down on The Salts, the tree-fringed meadowland between the river and the base of the town, which Dame Nature had reclaimed from the sea. For Rye was an island before Edward III. Where fishermen once had dropped their nets, local cricket and soccer matches were now played—that is, when the sheep weren't being pastured there.

Artists' Haven

The streets narrowed and twisted into cobbled, grass-grown lanes, as we headed for the pride of Rye, the Mermaid Inn. At almost every doorstep sat an artist with an easel.

It was easy to see why Rye was England's most painted town. Mermaid Street, for example, consisted of a crooked row of brick, stone, half-timbered, and gabled houses, with latticed windows and built so close together they formed a large mosaic. The finest Georgian, Jacobean, and Tudor types of architecture leant crazily against each other. An orange cat slept on one moss-grown roof. The street came to an end at the bottom with a small trading sloop.

These sloops and barques and barges, owned by Rye merchants, formed the remnant of the town's once busy maritime life. For Rye had not always been the quiet backwater of a haven we saw, devoid of stir and bustle, with only an occasional sailing ship to come stealing in on the top of the tide. At the Mermaid Inn, before a big crackling fire in the lounge, we supplemented our knowledge of Rye's history.

Together with Hastings, Winchelsea, New Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, Rye constituted the Cinque Ports—so-called apparently because there were seven, in true English fashion with a blithe disregard for the actual meaning of "Cinque"—five. In the Middle Ages these ports were responsible for the sea defense of England. Lying on the coast nearest to a foreign shore, and so most vulnerable to attack, they were given charters, frequently renewed, containing certain privileges: exemption from outside taxes, the freedom of all English markets, and the right to be answerable at law only to the King's Constable at Dover. The fact that all outside vessels were expected to dip their flag to a Cinque Port on passing or entering it provoked not a little friction.

Beginning of a Navy

Out of this nucleus has grown the British Navy. From the beginning of the 12th century they had to fight all the King's enemies, police the home-seas against pirates, and convey the King's troops to all points where warlike enterprises might lead. The bow and arrow were the weapons of that day, and when guns came into use at sea with larger vessels, the King had to provide his own war vessels. But the Ports continued to justify their existence, and contributed a few ships to the attack on the Spanish Armada.

England, we learned, can thank Henry VIII for being a great sea power today. He founded schools of navigation, converting skillful coasting sailors and hardy seafighters into men of a different and wider outlook. He inspired them to follow on their ocean trails the Portuguese and Spaniard, boldest navigators of that day.

The Ports kept their charters and privileges through the vicissitudes of time, although the prestige of Rye dwindled with her harbor. Excepting only Dover, which was taken in hand by the Crown because of its unique position, the Cinque Ports were unable to withstand the tremendous drifts of shingle and sand driven by the strong tides running up the Channel from the west, which either blocked their harbors or cut them off completely from the sea.

"I should like to have seen Rye when it was an island!" said Emily, closing the book.

"We got here just a few centuries too late for that," I replied. "But from what we've seen so far, I'm sure nothing can modernize it. Apparently there are only about a thousand more inhabitants today than medieval times."

So saying, we set out to find the oldest building, on Watchbell Street, dating back to the 12th century, its great arched vault fifteen feet high running through the whole breadth of the house.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Letters That Won Prizes

Here are the prize-winning papers of Avery Noll, 15, of Ord, Nebraska, and Ruth Siddall, 15, of Toronto, Canada, who carried off the awards last month.

The Fair American

I recently reread "The Fair American," which appeared some time ago on the page For Young People. This time the story meant more to me because its historical background, the French Revolution, is just what we are studying in history at school.

When the story first appeared I was delighted to find Elizabeth Coatsworth had written it, for I so enjoyed "Five Bushel Farm," which she wrote. Then when Andrew, Sally, Captain Patterson, and Aunt "Debby," all old friends, made their appearance, I became even more interested. I always like books and stories in which the characters are old acquaintances.

One reason I liked "The Fair American" so much is for its educational value. When I read a story I like to get some information from it, as well as pleasure. This story tells much about France in the days of the Revolution: how the common people revolted and why, how the peasants dressed, and how every foreigner and strange ship was carefully watched. Ocean travel and life on a ship are also clearly brought out.

Too, I liked the story because it takes place mostly in France or on the ocean. I am always fascinated by tales of travel and foreign lands. The exciting manner in which it was written pleased me. The very first paragraph aroused my interest. From there to the last chapter I was kept in suspense as to the outcome. At times, when Captain Patterson and the children were stopped by a group of idle sailors and when a French frigate held up the Fair American in mid-ocean, it seemed as though Pierre might be found out. It got plenty exciting, too, when the Fair American got caught in a storm. But all ended well, as of course it must in a story just as in real life.

Avery Noll

Photography Primer

The high standard of the instructive articles which The Christian Science Monitor's editors must take such care in choosing is maintained in the "Photography Primer," by Jacob Deschin, now appearing on the page For Young People.

This series is of especial interest to me in that as a very amateur camera enthusiast, I was spoiling about fifty per cent of my negatives. Then providentially along came the "Photography Primer." Thanks to several tips gleaned from it, my picture taking is improving.

Aside from this important help, I am now able to discuss with reasonable intelligence problems relating to the intricacies of lens stops, focus, et cetera. Before the welcome appearance of this series, any camera more complicated than a box camera might just as well have been an atom-smashing apparatus, for all I knew.

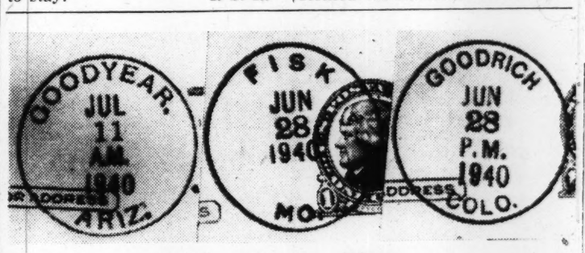
The charm of these articles lies to a great extent in the fact that they are written in a chatty, not-too-technical manner. It is a relief to be able to read a photographic text without becoming dizzily involved after the first few chapters.

Please keep up the good work, editors, and keep giving us informative articles on any subject whatsoever. A knowledge of varied subjects is good for all of us, and even the subjects which we may have considered ourselves most unlikely to take an interest in take on charm at the hands of the capable people whom you choose to expound them.

Ruth Siddall

A Precious Rabbit

Piccadilly Circus, in the heart of London's traffic, is not a place in which one might expect to find rabbits, yet it was here that a frightened little black and white fellow was seen the other day, crouching on the steps of the central fountain. It was not long before a friend arrived on the scene and took him to the R. S. P. C. A. Soon after this, a message came through to the Society saying that a most precious black and white rabbit belonging to the men of a London balloon barrage was missing from its home in the park. It was especially precious, the message explained, because it was a "friend" of Lord Halifax and the late Mr. Chamberlain who, when walking together through the park, often talked to the balloon barrage men and "made a great fuss" of the rabbit. After being identified, the wanderer was taken home, quite unconscious of the fact that he was making news.



A Look at Tires

Postmark Scrapbook

The good roads we have today encourage us to use automobiles. But no matter how smart our car is, we cannot get far, even on the best roads, without good tires. So we must really pay a special tribute to the tires on our cars.

You will find many good makes of tires, but three of the most popular are Fisk, Goodrich and Goodyear. You can get all of these for your Postmark Scrapbook. Fisk, you will find down in Missouri: Goodrich out in Colorado, and Goodyear in a neighboring state—Arizona.

* * *

Remember that actual postmarks may be obtained for any town appearing in this feature. Remember, too, that every time you want a postmark you must write a letter to the postmaster and enclose a stamped post card addressed to yourself.

Some of our readers are writing to tell us how much fun they are getting from this small feature. Here are a few lines from a note sent in by a reader in up-State New York:

"I have got our postmaster interested so that now he looks up places and leaves a note most every day of some place in our box. Romeo is in Florida, while Juliette is in Georgia, and the folks smile, I bet, in Smile, Kentucky. This gets more thrilling every day."

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

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Goaltending and 'Breaks' to Count Heavily in Third Stanley Cup Game in Detroit

Bruins Feel Upward Trend Will Take Them Past Wings

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 10—If you care to listen to the countless theories regarding the third Stanley Cup hockey game between the Boston Bruins and Detroit Red Wings to be played here tonight, you will wind up in the net with puck. There are theories showing how the Bruins cannot lose and how Detroit can't help winning. They are all rather convincing but the real answer will come from one of two sources—the goalies and the "breaks."

Local hockey adherents will corner you and pour forth the information that the Wings have not lost a play-off game in the Olympia Stadium. They beat the Rangers here twice, losing only in New York, and they eliminated Chicago in two straight—one here and one in Chicago.

In return the Boston partisans point out that the Bruins have been a pretty good road team in these play-offs, having won two and lost only one on Toronto ice. And again it can be pointed out to the Detroit adherents that these same Bruins have not been beaten on Detroit ice this year.

10 Straight

They tied the Wings here 1-1, 2-2, 2-2, and won 5-3. In fact, the Wings have not beaten the Bruins in 10 straight games this year, including the two play-offs, and this does not mention last year.

The genial Jack Adams, Detroit manager, decided on the train en route here yesterday to dress Kenny Kilrea, cnter and wing, for the 15th man. He will drop the veteran handy man, Alex Motter, back to defense to pair with big Bob Whitelaw and temporarily bench Harold Jackson. Jackson and Whitelaw are willing enough but they need experience and now is not the most advantageous time for young hockey players to gain experience.

Need Leader

The one big problem facing Adams is the need of a personal leader against these Bruins and the player who is suitable is Ebbie Goodfellow, whose leg injury will keep him out of the line-up until the fifth game (if there is one) at least. Goodfellow is the same inspirational factor to Detroit that Capt. Dit Clapper is to the Bruins.

Every great hockey team down through the history of the National Hockey League has had a few of those individuals. Recalled here are Eddie Shore, Lionel Conacher, King Clancy, Red Horner, Earl Seibert, Frank Nighbor, Ching Johnson, and Art Coulter.

Upward Trend

The Bruins feel that they are on the upward trend. Those two Boston games were anti-climactic, but they were not costly. Despite the inability of the Bruins to match their regular season stride, they won both games. They are enjoying this series more than that with Toronto mentally and physically. The bitterness and temper of the Toronto series is gone and the punishing checks are almost absent.

On the train yesterday the players fraternized. During the Toronto trips when both clubs were riding the same trains there was little. Col. Smythe forbids fraternizing and today it is thought that had there been a little more socializing his team might have stood the strain better.

No Change

Coach Cooney Weiland sees no change in the Boston line-up for tonight. At least he felt that way today. Bobby Bauer is stronger, Milton "Herbie" Schmidt is rapidly recovering from his leg injury, and neither Flash Hollett nor Art Jackson are handicapped noticeably from their Tuesday night injuries.

It is the opinion of the Bruins that the Red Wings played their best game of the season Tuesday and could not win. Now the Bruins feel that they are safely past two rather sloppy games, have regained their spark to win, and are not quite so tired. With Bobby Bauer back to normal at right wing on the Kraut line the Bruins have balance and equal man power.

Over the Blue Line

With Motter back on defense, Jimmy Orlando and Jack Stewart may rest a little more. Of the five Boston goals already scored in the series, two were against Orlando and Stewart and three against Jackson and Whitelaw. Consensus among Boston scribes is that Frankie Brimsek never played a better game in a Boston uniform than he did Tuesday night.

* * *

Several of the Boston party took trips about the city. Walter Brown, Boston Garden manager, planned to return after tonight's game, but the Bruins management will try to persuade him to stay. He is practically a mascot.

* * *

There were seven cars and 60 passengers, including players, management, and newspapermen on the special train yesterday. Mrs. Ebenezer Goodfellow was the only lady passenger. Stewart and Orlando, the pet "hates" of the Boston fans, are likeable boys in reality. Much of the crudeness in hockey today is encouraged by loose refereeing and Bill Stewart will be missed because he keeps closer to the rules than the others.

* * *

Alex Motter and Eddie Wiseman are the oldest major leaguers who have never had their names inscribed on the Stanley Cup. Motter broke in with the Bruins in 1933 and went to Detroit the year after the Wings won the mug two years running. Wiseman broke in with the Wings and was on the team that lost out in the final to Chicago in 1933-34. He went to Americans two years later and came to Boston last season.

* * *

Just another blow occurred when Art Ross walked into the newspapermen's room and announced that Jack Shewchuk and Gordon Bruce, replacements expected tomorrow from the Hershey Club, are lost for the season. Both met with accidents and now the Bruins can count on only Nick Damore, goalie, and Red Hamill, left winger or defenseman.

To Coach Where He Once Starred

Jimmy Dunn (left) and New Assistant

Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere, one of the best athletes in Northeastern's history, has returned to the intown institution to become assistant coach of football, basketball, and baseball. Originally from Natick, Flumere was captain of the Huskies' first football team. He is shown here going over football plays with Head Coach Jimmy Dunn, his new boss, in preparation for the season next fall.

Johnson Elected Captain of Yale Mermen for 1942

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Howard R. Johnson of New Haven has been elected captain of the Yale swimming team for next season.

Johnson, present eastern intercollegiate champion in the 100-yard freestyle and national collegiate champion in the 220-yard freestyle, prepared at Mercersburg Academy and was captain of his freshman team.

Willis H. Sanburn, 2nd, of Longmeadow, Mass., and captain of this year's team was awarded the Jelliffe Plaque, an annual award made to the swimmer who has shown the most progress during his four years in Yale.

The MacLeish Trophy, was awarded to James R. Cook, a junior, of Hammond, Ind., Yale's great diver and present eastern intercollegiate high and low board champion.

This prize is given annually to the swimmer "who, through his efforts and high ideals in sportsmanship and loyalty to Yale, best exemplifies the spirit of Kenneth A. MacLeish," a member of the class of 1918.

'Foxy' Flumere Is Signed To Coach at Northeastern

Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere, captain of Northeastern University's first intercollegiate football team back in 1932, will return to his Alma Mater in the fall as assistant coach of football, basketball, and baseball, it was announced this morning by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Director of Student Activities.

Flumere succeeds Harold Kopp, former Western Maryland captain who now is assistant coach at Brown University. The new coach will not report at Northeastern until the fall because he must fulfill the rest of his contract at Lawrence High of Fairfield, Maine.

Was Standout

Professor Parsons has not announced any specific title for Flumere, but the Natick man probably will be backfield coach of football and freshman coach of both basketball and baseball. He was a standout in all three sports in college.

His athletic activities in high school, college, and semi-pro ranks made Flumere one of the best known athletes in Greater Boston. He started his career at Natick High, where he set a school record by winning 13 letters—four in baseball, three each in basketball and football, two in hockey, and one in track. His Natick teams won the Central Massachusetts baseball and basketball championships in 1929.

Flumere was only 16 when he graduated from high school, but he worked for two years before entering Northeastern in 1932. He was named captain of the first football team in 1932 and starred at quarterback.

Pass Record

Flumere also captained the freshman baseball team at Northeastern and won numerals as a basketball regular. He was forced to drop out of college because of illness, but returned in 1936, resumed athletic competition in 1938, and starred in football and baseball.

Included among his collegiate accomplishments was the setting of a Northeastern record for pass completions. He and Capt. Jim Connolly connected on 73 per cent of their aerial efforts during the season, and Flumere quarterbacked the Northeastern team that held Boston College to a 13-0 victory in a night game at the Heights.

Went to Maine

After graduation, Flumere stayed at Northeastern for a fall as an assistant, but last year he went to Maine, right next door to his first coach, Al McCoy. His high school teams have been standouts. His football outfit lost only one game, and his basketball team lost only twice in 15 games. The quintet upset Winslow High, perennial State standout, for the first time in 11 years.

Flumere also has had a colorful competitive career. He has played in the Blackstone Valley, Cape Cod, and Suburban Twi Leagues and with the championship Nortons of Worcester. He coached the Framingham Junior Legion baseball team to the Middlesex County championship in 1933.

He has been a basketball and baseball official in the Bay State League for eight years. He is now studying for his master's degree and has passed up numerous minor league baseball offers in favor of teaching-coaching.

Touring Bees Look Forward To Week-End Stay in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 10—Their long series with the Browns completed, the Bees end their spring exhibition tour by playing Bob Coleman's Evansville club of the Three-I League here this afternoon, and leave for Boston tonight. Travel-stained and weary, the players welcome the prospect of passing the week-end in the Hub before proceeding to Philadelphia for the opening of the regular season on April 15.

But the journey, though fatiguing, was a liberal education for both the Bees and Browns. They saw amazing oil developments near Texarkana and Oklahoma City, rich grain fields around Enid and extensive coal mines in the vicinity of Fort Smith. The hardships of the tour will soon be forgotten while its pleasing aspects will linger in the memories of all.

Small Town Fans

Each town had its own individuality. Texarkana and Fort Smith, though in the same state, Arkansas, were as different as day from night. Comparatively small cities like these two and Enid, Oklahoma, drew more spectators than larger municipalities such as Austin and Houston. This proves that baseball's strength still lies in the small towns.

Edwin Carnett's inspired rescue work in the eighth inning of the game at Houston April 2, Max West's grand slam homer with two out in the ninth reel of the battle at Texarkana the following day, Arthur Johnson's pitching in the ninth at Tulsa and the club's terrific clouting at Enid were the outstanding features of the journey from a baseball standpoint.

Many years will elapse before Enid fans see a saturnalia of swat comparable to the one staged there April 15 when the Bees scored 19 runs and collected 20 hits for a total of 52 bases. Nine homers and five doubles were larruped by Boston batsmen. Max West, Babe Dahlgren and Gene Moore smote two four-masters apiece; Eddie Miller, Sibby Sisti and Earl Averill obtained one each and every man in the Bees lineup who played throughout the slugfest secured at least one extra base swat. All their blows were needed as the St. Louisans amassed a total of 15 runs.

West Hitting

The following day at Tulsa, Dahlgren and West blasted their sixth homers of the spring campaign and Melvin Preibisch his second. West's boundary belt was his fifth in four days.

Boston's ace performer, both in the training area and on the way north, was Dahlgren. In his first 21 exhibition battles, 15 of which were against the Browns, the former Yankee first baseman collected 28 hits in 70 times at bat for a glittering average of .400. Six of these clouts were round-trippers and five of them doubles. Dahlgren, who was also the Bees' most brilliant operative afield, ascribes his improved hitting to the fact that he gave up smoking on Jan. 1 of this year.

Sisti, Majeski, Moore and Averill have also batted well so far, and Miller boasts an extraordinary record in Sunday conflicts. In his six Sunday games, five with the Browns, Eddie accumulated 14 safeties in 20 times up, a gaudy average of .700. He lashed two homers, five doubles and seven singles.

The disapointing part of the trip was the pitching, which fell far short of the major league standard. Over a span of eight days, March 30-April 6 inclusive, the opposition registered a total of 68 runs. There were certain mitigating circumstances such as high winds, unfamiliar mounds and lack of sleep on bumpy night trains. Bona fide top-flight flingers, however, are usually able to pitch reasonably good ball, despite these handicaps.

Arthur Johnson, now a resident of Arlington, showed his mettle in the clutch April 6 at Tulsa by preventing a score with the bases filled and none out in the ninth. Arthur was materially aided by Majeski, who made two fine stops and threw out Tulsa runners at the plate on force plays. But for the admirable combination work of Johnson and Majeski, Roy Johnson's Oilers would have almost certainly been triumphant.

Red Sox Lose Lead

CINCINNATI, April 10 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds played like rookies then champions yesterday and with a seven-run eighth inning attack turned apparent defeat into a 9-7 victory over Boston's Red Sox in a pre-season bow before the home folks.

Johnny Vander Meer's wildness set the stage for early Beantown scoring. Walks to Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney bothered him in the first as both scored on Joe Cronin's single. In the fifth, with Di Mag safe on Harry Craft's error, Finney walked again and both romped home on Jimmie Foxx's terrific clout over the left field wall.

The visiting sluggers added two more tallies in the seventh amid a barrage of four hits. Johnny Hutchings took over in the eighth and the Reds evened matters by getting to Joe Dobson for five of their seven runs, then climaxed the attack as Jim Gleeson hit Cecil Hughson's first pitch into the right field bleachers to score behind Bobby Mattick.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 9

At Kansas City—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A) cancelled—wet grounds
At Baltimore, Md.—Brooklyn (N) 5, New York (A) 2
At Bluefield, W. Va.—New York (N) 6, Cleveland (A) 3
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati (N) 9, Boston (A) 7
At Winston-Salem, N. C.—Philadelphia (N) 12, Winston-Salem (PL) 4
At Baltimore, Md.—Brooklyn (N) New York (A) 7, Baltimore (IL) 1 (seven innings)
At Amarillo, Texas—Chicago (N) 15, Chicago (A) 11
At Greenville, S. C.—Washington (A) 5, Detroit (A) 3 (seven innings)

Pond Goes to Bates

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—The New Haven Register says today it has learned that Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond of Yale has been appointed head football and baseball coach at Bates College.

Pond was head football mentor at Yale, where he was a former star halfback and pitcher, from 1934 through last season.

B. U. Expects Results From Baseball Team

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aided by this week's balmy spring weather, Coach Mel Collard is rapidly rounding his Boston University baseball nine into shape for its opening game of the season with Harvard at Brighton next Monday afternoon.

Hopes are bright at B. U. this spring for one of the best baseball seasons in recent Terrier history for Collard has a veteran in every position. His main concern, however, is that he does not feel that his nine will be too strong in a couple of spots.

Pitching is one position which is troubling him at the moment, chiefly because it is not known just how soon Carl Braun, last year's dependable, will be ready. Originally it was thought that he would round into shape for the Harvard game but illness has hampered his work. Now Coach Collard must pin his reliance on Bill DeMerritt of Hyde Park and Charlie Hoar of Dorchester, both of whom did good work last year but who at the same time cannot be expected to shoulder the full load this spring.

Loss of Wedemeyer

But for the departure of Johnny Wedemeyer, Collard might have expected to go through the season undefeated. Johnny, who left to manage a southern team, pitched the Casey Club to the Park Department championship two summers ago, but ironically enough he never pitched a game for his Alma Mater. Scholastic difficulties and spring football practice kept him away from the diamond.

Out at Nickerson Field yesterday afternoon, Mel shaded his eyes in the strong sunlight as he glanced around at his prospects. "I can practically name you my starting line-up for the Harvard game," he declared. "I may make a change, but I hardly think it likely."

Starting Line-Up

Players named by Collard included John O'Connell of Somerville, catcher; Art Poltrino of Lynn, first base; Johnny Chambers of Needham, second base; Whit Cummings of Cambridge, shortstop; Charlie Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, third base; and Johnny DiNubla of Boston, Walter Williams of Brookline, and Carl Erickson of Milton in the outfield. DeMerritt, he said, should start the game on the mound.

"With a little more experience, despite the fact that these boys are veterans," he declared, "we could expect a most outstanding season. We are still a little weak in catching, and at first, second, and short. Frank Provinzano, a junior, looks good as a replacement at short, but he needs more work, and Emanuel Lanata, up from the freshmen, may work into a first-base or outfield job."

Batting Punch

The Terrier coach said that most of his offensive punch was centered in the bats of Thomas and Erickson, and he recalled with a grin the home run that Erickson hit at Soldiers Field last year to defeat Harvard 6-5 in 10 innings. Thomas was the hero when the colored star sprinted home from second base on a routine infield putout.

Others on the baseball squad who are hopeful of seeing action this spring are Henry Sullivan, captain elect of hockey, Paul Brown, Bud Hines, Dudley Purbeck, Howard Mitchell, Jimmy Cassidy, "Pep" McCarthy, and Bill Barry. Ed Murray and John DeGiacomo are two sophomores who may help out the pitching situation.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley is conducting his spring football practice on the gridiron in the stadium at Nickerson Field. Pat is striving for accuracy among his passers, and now has them throwing footballs through two automobile tires suspended from the cross-bars. Every once in a while, to Pat's surprise, someone hits the bull's-eye.

* * *

Those friends of B. U. athletes—Edward M. Dangel and Judge Daniel T. O'Connell—have put up prizes for spring football performances. They will award trophies—nice ones too—for the most improved player, best interfering lineman, best passer and best kicker for both accuracy and distance, and best point-after kicker.

* * *

On the track surrounding the football field, Coach Win Marling is drilling his trackmen. Preliminary work this week, with Capt. Bill Floring doing much of the directing, has been spent on limbering up exercises. Win says he has hopes for a good season. Helping him in an assistant coaching capacity is Jit Ricker, former Huntington School and Bowdoin star.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Play-off Schedule

National League

Boston at Detroit.

American League

Hershey at Cleveland.
(No games last night.)

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Manhattan 2, Princeton 0.
Rutgers 7, Trinity 2.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Virginia Military Institute 15½, Boston College 1½.

Three-Cornered Flag Race In Prospect in National

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lats year's National League standing shows the Bees finished an unimpressive seventh, 12 games away from the first division and seven behind the sixth-place Giants. But there is more to this tale than meets the eye. In the late weeks of the season Casey Stengel had his kids flying. Critics were calling them the "team with a future." By August 1st the youngsters out of Hartford and Evansville were acclimated and knocking over contenders with reckless abandon, and there is a rising suspicion that they will pick up next week where they left off last September.

However, Boston is not being tricked into thinking the 1941 Bees can win the pennant. Stengel has a hustling, interesting outfit, with enough experience and youth to be a first division factor. But to win the flag you must climb to the top of the ladder, and climbing over such clubs at St. Louis, Brooklyn and Cincinnati is a long, uphill battle. Stengel and Bob Quinn are moving in the right direction, but they still need more power, pitching and help behind the plate before they can talk in terms of pennants.

Three-Club Race

But regardless of the part the Bees play, the next National League race should be a thriller, as usual. At this early hour it looks like a three-cornered struggle involving the Reds, Dodgers and Cardinals, with the so-called "breaks" playing a major role. Included among the "breaks" is the draft, which may turn out to be a most crucial factor. If Bill McKechnie should lose a key player, Cincinnati's dream of a third straight championship would probably be shattered. However, Bill realizes that the same thing might happen to the Cardinals and Dodgers.

Until events of the future force a change in the situation, this humble observer is stringing along with the Reds. McKechnie's pitching staff is easily the strongest in the big leagues. In a crucial series, or series of any kind, you must look at good pitching every day. There is no letup. If it isn't Derringer, it's Walters. If Bucky's turn has passed, it's Thompson and his curve ball. Or it might be Turner, Moore or Pearson. Vander Meer may help. The Reds can win the close games. They got 41 by a single run in 1940. They rarely beat themselves. Gleeson's punch will help in the outfield. Joost is all right at shortstop.

May Start Fast

The Dodgers are facing the season with a few gambles. If Medwick hits, if Waner can go through the entire schedule in right field, and if the Higbe, Wyatt, Casey and Hamlin quartet can remain intact on the mound, Leo Durocher may shatter the Cincy monopoly. Having started training early under Havana's torrid sun, the Brooks are primed for a fast break. If they run up an early advantage, they may be hard to overtake.

The Cardinals, whose late rush in 1940 almost overtook the Dodgers, have power to burn, and if Billy Southworth's rookie pitchers come through, there may be a World Series at Sportsman's Park in the fall. With a couple of exceptions, the Red Birds are lightning on the base paths. In Walker Cooper, they have a good-looking young catcher. Southworth proved in the last half of last season that he is a big league manager and a good man with pitchers.

Cubs Have Wilson

Beyond the Reds, Dodgers and Cards, the race is unpredictable. The Bees, Cubs, Pirates and Giants are in the running for fourth place, and take your pick. A young club like the Bees is hard to figure. It could be very good, or rather bad. The Cubs, with Jimmy Wilson calling the signals, will be a mohey threat if Dean and Bryant can show their old-time effectiveness on the hill, and if Rookie Lou Novikoff hits National League pitching.

Under Frankie Frisch, the Pirates developed into a hustling, troublesome outfit in 1940. But Frankie's pitching has turned sour this spring and there seems no help in sight. Johnny Gee, the towering southpaw, was probably Pitt's biggest disappointment, in more ways than one. The Giants looked like a seventh or eighth place ball club in Florida, with Danning in the outfield, Orengo at short and Ott on third. But since Danning has returned to catching and Jurges has taken over his old duties at short, the Terrymen have looked more impressive. Having lost Mulcahy in the draft, the Phillies seem ready to drop out of the league.

Crusaders Start Baseball Season Against Columbia

Holy Cross is preparing to open its 1941 baseball season against Columbia on Saturday at Fitton Field. This is the earliest date that the Crusaders have scheduled in recent years but an unusually warm April has permitted Coach Jack Barry to get in more outdoor sessions than in recent years.

Fans this season may see the finest Holy Cross team in years take to the field. The hardest job on Coach Barry's hands has been to decide on the replacement for Art Duplessis, 1940 shortstop. Bubby Natowich and Manny Merullo have been battling it out this week with neither seeming to gain a deciding edge. Where one excels in fielding, the other shines at the plate. The rest of the line-up is fairly certain with Joe Pullano behind the plate Capt. Jack Hanlon at first, Marty O'Brien at second, and Eddie Morgan looming as the logical choice at third. The outfield finds three veterans available, Nahigian, Casey and big Bruno Malinowski.

Either George "Pinky" Woods, mainstay of the pitching staff last year, or Jack Creamep seems to be the logical choice for mound duty at the opener. Woods last year checked in with eight victories and no losses for a perfect season and Creamer chalked up three wins and no defeats. Gene O'Connell, stocky sophomore, and his classmate, Ed Murphy, will be prominent on Coach Barry's reserve list should they be needed. The Crusaders play their annual game with the Boston Red Sox on Monday.

Canadian Open Dates

TORONTO (AP)—The 1941 Canadian open golf championship will be played Aug. 7, 8, and 9 over the suburban Lambton Club course. The purse will be $3,300.

Sports Around the Hub

Ice Follies Open Tonight

On a sheet of blue and white ice at Boston Garden tonight, the Ice Follies of 1941 will begin its four-day return engagement, featuring such outstanding skaters as Roy Shipstad and Bess Ehrhardt, Evelyn Chandler, Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson, Ruby and Bobby Maxson, and the rest of the old favorites.

To make sure that all was in readiness for the performance this evening, the chorus was sent through a two-hour drill yesterday afternoon under the direction of Fran Claudet, and some of the principals were seen brushing up on their routines. The show will continue with evening performances through Sunday with matinees scheduled for Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

All through the N. H. L. playoffs the Boston Bruins have been watching the progress of Hershey in the American League championship battle, and have been preparing to call up their four farmhands just as soon as the Bears were put out. The Bears, however, have gone the limit and tonight will meet Cleveland in the fifth and deciding game at Cleveland. Following this game the Bruins' players will be free to join the parent club—but only one of them will be of use. Red Hamill may see service at wing, but both Gordie Bruce and Jack Shewchuk are injured and through for the season. The fourth farmhand is Nick Damore, goalie, and only an injury to Frankie Brimsek would see him taking the net for the Bruins.

* * *

Craig Wood, winner of the recent Masters' golf tournament at Augusta, has promised to be present at the annual meeting and dinner of the New England Section of the P. G. A. at the Hotel Lenox next Monday. Wood is the brightest spot among the list of speakers, which includes such well-known golfers as Toney Penna, Jimmy Thomson, Willie Ogg, Willie Klein, and Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the National P. G. A.

* * *

Once again the committee behind the scenes is busily preparing for the 45th annual B. A. A. Marathon, to be run as usual on Patriot's Day, April 19. State, city and town police of every community on the course between Hopkinton and Boston are being contacted for the purpose of roping and policing the course, while arrangements are being made at the Soden Building on Exeter Street to take care of the runners when they arrive. Walter Brown, General Manager of Boston Garden, will again start the race, which will start from Hopkinton at noon.

* * *

Briefs: Coach Herb Galagher of Northeastern is bemoaning the loss of his only veteran pitcher, Charlie Foster of Lynn . . . Foster, who was undefeated last year and who helped the Huskies to the New England College Conference League championship, has given up baseball for studies . . . The ninth annual dinner and meeting of the Service Section and the Greenkeepers' Club of New England will be held at Commonwealth Country Club Monday, April 21 . . . Boston Yacht Club celebrates the 75th anniversary of its founding at the Copley-Plaza Hotel April 26 . . . Boston's Park League will open its twilight season May 12, with competition in two divisions—Industrial and Indpendent . . . Registration of teams closes with Bill Mullen, Director of Recreation for Boston, on May 2 . . . Pleasant Park Yacht Club will hold a Family Night Party next Tuesday evening, with Edward Snow giving an illustrated lecture on the history of the islands in Boston Harbor.

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The Home Forum

The Big Oak Tree

THE BIG OAK TREE is down, in the face of last night's storm.

Once before in my lifetime this misfortune almost happened, but from a different cause. As I stand looking at it, memory carries me back beyond that time, back twenty years, when I was a small boy.

The tree stood at the end of the "Long Walk," a curved strip of grass, bordered on each side by yew hedges, scrubs, and fir trees. Beneath its branches, facing up the walk, was a white-painted seat, and on the other side of the thick trunk was the wall that separated the garden from the outside world.

That world teemed with interest for a small boy. For, though it was only a quiet country road, five minutes seldom passed without some living creature, a cyclist, a pedestrian, or a man with a horse and cart, going by. Sometimes the world was thronged with life; as, for instance, on that summer's Sunday morning when the returning churchgoers were so surprised to see, high up in the shaking branches, three small naked boys, myself and my two brothers. We had been forbidden to climb trees in our best clothes. The solution was obvious; we left our clothes neatly piled on the white-painted seat.

* * *

Soon after this I made the tree my own. That is to say, "Might is Right" being the accepted creed amongst small boys, as I was the eldest, I said: "This is my tree!" And in it I built a hut—a house, a fort, a ship, and many other things imagined, the actuality being an old door wedged into a fork in the tree. About twelve feet from the ground the trunk split into four thick branches, and these were the corner posts of my hut. Some rusty old sheets of corrugated iron served as a roof. The sides were made of branches interwoven with rushes; except for the entrance side nearest the wall. This was reached by a rope ladder and was enclosed by a curtain made of two old sacks, which could easily be hooked back. It was essential that I should have a good view of the world, but curiosity was not the only motive; for, when the hut became a fort, my arsenal was filled with fir cones for cannon-balls which I hurled at the invaders, the unsuspecting passers-by on the road below me.

* * *

On windy days the hut became a man-o'-war, and I was Drake or Nelson or Sir Walter Raleigh. A torn sheet, fixed to a branch for a sail, helped the illusion. And for riding lights, when it grew dusk, I had two big turnips scooped hollow with a penknife. Inside each turnip a candle burned, and on the outsides I had scored a skull and crossbones so that the light shone through, orange-colored and mysterious. Women, returning up the road from the village with their shopping, sometimes caught sight of the white sheet and of the glowing skulls bobbing high in the branches of the tree and, uttering cries of panic, scuttled off home as fast as they could go.

This terrorizing of the country people was a mixed pleasure because I usually ended by half-frightening myself. When it grew late and was time for me to go indoors to tea, I climbed down the ladder and found the Long Walk, overshadowed by the fir trees, dark and sinister. I would start off walking slowly, my hands in my pockets, whistling jauntily. Then I would begin to walk a little faster and a little faster, my thoughts fixed on the dark pursuing shapes which I could not see but knew were there; so that, before I had gone a hundred yards, I would be running like the wind. And if an owl hooted and added to my fright—though I knew it was an owl, there was always just a chance that it was not—then the bend in the Long Walk, from where the friendly house lights made nonsense of my fears, was reached with something like a breathless sob.

* * *

It was in 1920, when I was nine years old, that I almost lost my tree. One evening I was wandering down the Long Walk and, when I came round the bend, a man with a revolver barred the way. In the Ireland of those years a man with a revolver was not an uncommon sight, even for a small child, and I was not at all startled or afraid; specially since this man was Mick, the breadman who came to the house every day and often gave me rides on his van.

I said: "Hello, Mick! What are you doing?"

"I'm on guard," he answered with a sheepish grin.

That seemed to me a reasonable enough reply and I asked: "Can I help you guard?"

He said I could indeed. And, after we'd been there for a while, it occurred to me to ask what we were guarding.

"A couple of the lads beyont," he said, with a nod of his head toward the road, "are fellin' a tree."

"My tree!" I exclaimed, horrified. And, before he could stop me, I darted away into the scrubs and ran back to the house.

* * *

My grandmother was the only person at home. Breathlessly I told her what was happening. The old lady grabbed a walking-stick and, without even stopping to put on a coat, she stumped off furiously, calling to me over her shoulder to stay where I was in the house. Of course, I didn't. I followed her, keeping well in to the trees at the side of the path so that she wouldn't see me.

When she came to the bend, Mick tried to stop her, saying helplessly: "Now, ma'am, I'm sorry but you can't go any further!"

"Fiddlesticks!" she answered, sweeping him on one side.

It was my tree all right. Two men, crouching behind the seat, had already got a couple of inches into the trunk with a cross-cut saw.

"Stop that at once!" my grandmother ordered.

They looked abashed, and one of them said he was sorry but they had to do it. "For," I heard him say, "there's a lorry-load of tans expected this evening, and they've got to be stopped."

"Oh, I see," my grandmother answered. She had no love for the Black and Tans, either. "Well, in that case, wouldn't it serve your purpose just as well if you blocked the road with that beech tree over there?"

They said it would, and my tree was saved.

* * *

And then, for a good many years, I was away. And sometimes, when I was working or traveling in a foreign country, my thoughts returned to the big oak tree, and in my memory it seemed to me that I had spent all the best moments of my childhood there.

A few years ago, when I returned for good, I was surprised to find that to my adult eye the tree, though big, was not the colossal giant of my earlier recollections. On warm evenings I sometimes read a book beneath its branches; but, though the hut was still there, it remained unused, for I was now content to sit on the white-painted seat below it.

Occasionally I wondered if my infant son, when he grew older, would make of it the sanctuary that I had. Now that cannot be. It is no matter. One attaches no special value to a thing merely because one is told to. If the oak tree had become a symbol for me, it was only through associations, and because my mind had made it so. My son will create his own values.

* * *

Now, as I stand watching the gardener and the handyman clear up the debris, I regret the havoc caused by the storm; but my son will have no sense of loss, and I will come to terms with mine by planting a sapling where the old tree stood. It is a pity, but even my grandmother, had she still been here, could not have saved the tree this time by crying: "Fiddlesticks!"

BARNEY HERON

By Courtesy of Victor Waddington Publication Ltd., Dublin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IRISH PEASANTS RETURNING FROM CHURCH": *A Painting by J. Humbert Craig, R. H. A.*

J. HUMBERT CRAIG, R. H. A., is a self-taught landscape painter who began his career as a wholesale tea merchant in his father's office in Belfast. Dissatisfied with business life, Mr. Craig turned his eyes westward across the Atlantic and went to try his fortune in the United States. After experimenting with various jobs, he eventually threw all aside to devote himself to painting.

Much of Mr. Craig's time is spent in his native Ulster. His studio at Cushendon, in County Antrim, overlooks the bay. Other favorite spots which furnish him with congenial subjects for pictures are the wild and beautiful scenery in Donegal and Connemara.

This painting of Irish peasants returning from church, which is reproduced in "Twelve Irish Artists," shows his strong feeling for peasant life and rural scenes. Both the homely folk trudging along the road, the tiny crofts, and breezy tumbling sea are authentic, to be enjoyed by all who appreciate this typical aspect of Irish life.

My End of the Leash

A dog, though housebred, never drops
The use of her ancestral nose:
Along a country lane she stops
To sniff at every wind that blows.

Perhaps a field mouse ran along
This path we follow by the brook;
For, while I hear a redwing's song,
My dog pulls on without a look

At anything beyond the trail
Of tattling grassblades: I must bear
The twitch of an indifferent tail—
Unlike the mouse, I'm always there.

JANE CAPEN

"The perpetual demand of Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INDIVIDUALS are constantly making demands for the fulfilling of what appear to be their needs. The same urge may frequently be seen among peoples, states, and nations. This demand may accompany the hope for better things. Yet, how seldom is humanity thoroughly satisfied with the reward of its efforts. Assuredly, the mere accumulation of mundane possessions does not fill the need for health, happiness, and goodness, as it is all too evident that these are not supplied by the prevalent system of human economy. Hence the need for looking beyond the materially mental horizon to find true salvation.

Christian Science, the law of infinite Truth, presents to suffering humanity the universal remedy. By its healing power great numbers are being saved from the ravages of sin, sickness, poverty, sorrow, failure, and death, and are realizing that God, good, understood and demonstrated, is the only liberator. In Christian Science the glorious change from sickness to health, from sorrow to joy, from the lie of material sense to the truth of being, is accomplished through the relinquishment of false concepts concerning God, man, and the universe. The light of spiritual comprehension thus made available, gives glimpses of the power of divine Love, revealing man as God's likeness, and leading individual consciousness to rise higher in spiritual conviction and proof.

This teaching dispels incorrect theories and establishes the supremacy of God's infinite law of perfection and power in individual consciousness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 255): "Eternal Truth is changing the universe. As mortals drop off their mental swaddling-clothes, thought expands into expression. 'Let there be light,' is the perpetual demand of Truth and Love, changing chaos into order and discord into the music of the spheres."

Under God's government, creation expresses Him in light and love and harmony. Has not John testified (John 1:4), "In him was life; and the life was the light of men"? What a glorious consideration this is!

In the brief passage quoted above from Science and Health is indicated the certain means of spiritual progress and success. Indeed, in her written works Mrs. Eddy has made available to mankind the complete revelation of God's perfect creation. Study of the Holy Bible and Science and Health in order to gain a spiritual understanding of the underlying divine Principle, leads thought unfailingly into that divine light which changes "chaos into order." Can we ask for more? Can we have a broader platform? Truth demands that we proceed solely from this premise. Only thus can we save ourselves and help our fellow man to overcome the sense of failure, the ignominy of discord, discouragement, and despair.

Christian Science presents the demands of Truth which are to be found in the Scriptures. Moreover, logical conclusions drawn from its perfect premise prove the infallibility of Truth. So exact is this Science that even a slight comprehension of its fundamental, spiritual rule is, in its measure, powerful to heal. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 352): "When human sense is quickened to behold aright the error,—the error of regarding Life, Truth, Love as material and not spiritual, or as both material and spiritual,—it is able for the first time to discern the Science of good. But it must first see the error of its present erroneous course, to be able to behold the facts of Truth outside of the error; and, *vice versa*, when it discovers the truth, this uncovers the error and quickens the true consciousness of God, good." Is not this a simple, logical procedure? Obviously, Christian Science requires of its followers nothing that they are incapable of proving. They must daily grow into a truer sense of holiness through obedience to the demands of Truth.

Christ Jesus made it clear to his disciples that they should do the works he did; and that all who follow the spirit of Truth in accord with his teachings should experience similar results. Likewise, Mrs. Eddy, through her clear recognition of and obedience to Truth's demands attained the divine inspiration which enabled her to establish the Christian Science church on a spiritual foundation, designed to stand inviolate throughout all time. Students of Christian Science recognize and gratefully acknowledge Mrs. Eddy as God's messenger to this and all succeeding ages. To obey the demands of Christian Science is to obey the behests of Truth and to follow in the footsteps of Christ Jesus, for this Science is based upon his teachings and works. And these works provide indisputable proof of God's allness.

With great rejoicing many are proving that divine Science meets the demands of these times. The consecrated disciple of Truth rejects belief in the reality of evil and affirms the allness of good. Manifestly, this is the right response to the divine demand, "Let there be light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Die beständige Forderung der Wahrheit"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHEN fordern beständig die Erfüllung dessen, was ihre Bedürfnisse zu sein scheinen. Denselben Drang kann man oft unter Völkern, Staaten und Nationen finden. Diese Forderung kann eine Begleiterscheinung der Hoffnung auf bessere Dinge sein. Doch wie selten ist die Menschheit mit der Belohnung ihrer Bemühungen ganz zufrieden! Die bloße Anhäufung weltlicher Besitztümer befriedigt sicher nicht das Bedürfnis nach Gesundheit, Glück und Güte, da es allzuklar ist, daß sie durch die herrschenden menschlichen Wirtschaftssysteme nicht zu erlangen sind. Daher die Notwendigkeit, über den materiell mentalen Horizont hinauszublicken, um wahre Erlösung zu finden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft, das Gesetz der unendlichen Wahrheit, bietet der leidenden Menschheit das Allheilmittel. Durch ihre heilende Kraft werden Unzählige von den Verheerungen der Sünde, der Krankheit, des Leids, des Mißerfolgs und des Todes erlöst, und sie erkennen, daß Gott, das Gute, wenn verstanden und bewiesen, der einzige Befreier ist. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird der herrliche Wechsel von Krankheit zur Gesundheit, von Leid zur Freude, von der Lüge des materiellen Sinnes zu der Wahrheit des Seins durch das Aufgeben falscher Begriffe über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall vollbracht. Durch das so verfügbar gemachte Licht geistigen Erfassens gewinnt man Lichtblicke der Macht der göttlichen Liebe. Es enthüllt den Menschen als Gottes Ebenbild und führt das individuelle Bewußtsein, daß es in geistige Überzeugung und im Beweisen höher steigt.

Diese Lehre vertreibt irrtümliche Theorien und richtet im individuellen Bewußtsein die Oberhoheit der Vollkommenheit und der Macht des unendlichen Gesetzes Gottes auf. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hat im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 255) geschrieben: „Die ewige Wahrheit wandelt das Universum um. In dem Maße, wie die Sterblichen ihre mentalen Windeln ablegen, erweitert sich der Gedanke zum Ausdruck. ‚Es werde Licht' ist die beständige Forderung der Wahrheit und der Liebe, welche das Chaos in Ordnung und die Disharmonie in Sphärenmusik umwandelt".

Unter Gottes Regierung drückt die Schöpfung Ihn in Licht und Liebe und Harmonie aus. Johannes hat bezeugt (Joh. 1, 4): „In ihm war das Leben, und das Leben war das Licht der Menschen". Was für eine herrliche Betrachtung dies ist!

Die oben angeführte kurze Stelle aus Wissenschaft und Gesundheit zeigt das sichere Mittel zu geistigem Fortschritt und Erfolg. Ja, Mrs. Eddy hat der Menschheit in ihren Schriften die vollständige Offenbarung der vollkommenen Schöpfung Gottes zugänglich gemacht. Das Ergründen der Heiligen Schrift und des Lehrbuchs Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, um das zugrunde liegende göttliche Prinzip geistig verstehen zu lernen, führt das Denken unfehlbar in das göttliche Licht, das das „Chaos in Ordnung" umwandelt. Können wir um mehr bitten? Können wir ein umfassenderes Programm haben? Die Wahrheit fordert, daß wir nur von dieser Voraussetzung ausgehen. Nur so können wir uns erretten und unserem Mitmenschen den Sinn des Mißerfolgs, die Schande der Uneinigkeit, der Verzagtheit und der Verzweiflung überwinden helfen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet die Forderungen der Wahrheit dar, die in der Bibel zu finden sind. Überdies beweisen folgerichtige Schlüsse, die aus dieser vollkommenen Voraussetzung gezogen werden, die Unfehlbarkeit der Wahrheit. So genau ist diese Wissenschaft, daß schon ein geringes Verständnis ihrer grundlegenden geistigen Regel in entsprechendem Maße die Kraft hat zu heilen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 352): „Wenn der menschliche Sinn erweckt ist, den Irrtum recht zu sehen, —den Irrtum, das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe als materiell und nicht als geistig oder nicht nur als geistig sondern auch als materiell anzusehen — ist er zum erstenmal fähig, die Wissenschaft des Guten wahrzunehmen. Aber er muß zuerst den Irrtum seiner gegenwärtigen falschen Haltung sehen, um die Tatsachen der Wahrheit außerhalb des Irrtums sehen zu können; und umgekehrt, wenn er die Wahrheit entdeckt, stellt dies den Irrtum bloß und erweckt wieder das wahre Bewußtsein Gottes, des Guten". Ist dies nicht ein einfacher, folgerichtiger Vorgang? Die Christliche Wissenschaft fordert von ihren Nachfolgern offenbar nichts, was sie nicht beweisen können. Sie müssen täglich durch Gehorsam gegen die Forderungen der Wahrheit in einen wahreren Sinn der Heiligkeit hineinwachsen.

Christus Jesus machte seinen Jüngern klar, daß sie die Werke tun sollten, die er tat, und daß alle, die dem Geist der Wahrheit in Übereinstimmung mit seinen Lehren nacheifern, ähnliche Ergebnisse erfahren sollten. Ebenso erlangte Mrs. Eddy durch ihre klare Erkenntnis und Befolgung der Forderungen der Wahrheit die göttliche Erleuchtung, die sie befähigte, die christlich-wissenschaftliche Kirche auf eine geistige Grundlage zu gründen, damit sie durch alle Zeit hindurch feststehen sollte. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter erkennen und anerkennen Mrs. Eddy dankbar als Gottes Botin für unsere Zeit und alle folgenden Zeiten. Die Forderungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft befolgen, heißt die Gebote der Wahrheit befolgen und Christus Jesus nachfolgen; denn diese Wissenschaft ist auf seine Lehren und seine Werke gegründet. Und diese Werke liefern den unbestreitbaren Beweis der Allheit Gottes.

Mit großer Freude beweisen viele, daß die göttliche Wissenschaft den Forderungen unserer Zeit gerecht wird. Der hingebende Jünger der Wahrheit verwirft den Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen und bejaht die Allheit des Guten. Wahrlich, dies ist die rechte Antwort auf die göttliche Forderung: „Es werde Licht!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Thoreau Embarks Upon Progressive Education

IN APRIL Mr. Quincy wrote Henry that he had been asked to suggest a teacher for a school in Alexandria, Virginia, due to open May 2nd, and thought Henry could get it. This too fizzled out, and Henry decided that perhaps the North might hold what the South denied, and was off to Maine, to visit his cousins, the descendants of grandfather John Thoreau's sister Elizabeth, who were settled in Bangor. He had an enjoyable time, explored new country, and presently, no school beckoning, was home once more.

Then Henry had an inspiration. Why shouldn't John and he open their own school in Concord? The Academy, the only institution that prepared boys for college, had closed, the unamiable Mr. Allen having gone elsewhere. Here, right at home, was the spot for them. The Parkman House not only had space for a classroom, but could board three or four boys. Henry could teach the advanced students, John the younger fry. . . .

In June the new school started with four boys boarding in the house, and probably a few more day scholars. John had come home on flying visits to help settle the plans. Henry would teach Greek, Latin, French, German if wanted, the higher mathematics when required. . . .

John came home August 1st, three weeks were spent in vacationing, and when the Thoreau school reopened there were so many demands from new pupils wishing to enter that the two brothers leased one half of the old Academy, where twenty-five boys could be taught. That number was soon reached, and a waiting list opened.

Not only was the grade of teaching excellent, but the boys were actually interested in studying! They liked the school and they learned far more quickly than in the old type of establishment. Some of Alcott's ideas were adopted, many new ones added. Boys were admitted from the age of ten, some entering as late as fifteen. It was John who interviewed the new applicant. "Why," he asked, "do you want to enter our school?"

There were various answers: to get ready for Harvard, or to prepare to be a surveyor, or because a father wished it, or because one of the boys already there had spoken so well of it.

"All right," John would answer. "We can teach the subjects you want, but we insist that you must really wish to study, must promise to do your part. We have certain rules that will be explained to you, and these you must give us your word to observe. We have no room here for idlers or trouble makers, nor for boys who do not like our methods. This is a working place, but we do not believe in all work and no play. We go on walks, or boating, or swimming. We are interested in the life of nature, in the Indian relics to be found around our village. And sometimes we think it better to discuss a subject in class, to get your ideas as well as to give our own. Now, if you think you will be happy in this school, we shall be glad to have you come and try it."

Boys listened to that with eyes goggling. No wonder they had heard that the Thoreau School was unlike any other. Of course they wanted to come.—From "Concord's Happy Rebel, Henry David Thoreau." by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

This April

There are no hoofbeats pounding down the white
Moon-flooded road to Concord; farmers keep
No vigil on a countryside asleep,
And Lexington is quiet in the night.
No drums beat out of villages this spring,
But muskets stand new-polished. Forges ring.

KATHRYN CRAVENS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 19-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1941

Byrd Proposes U.S. Naval Base In Antarctica

Palmer Land, he says, is safe harbor and would prove vital in case of loss of Panama Canal.

The United States should establish a naval base in Antarctica to offset the possible loss of the Panama Canal by destruction in time of war, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd said today in an interview.

An American naval base in Palmer Land, the outermost extremity of which is about 450 nautical miles from Cape Horn, would provide a refueling base, deep harbors for anchorage and safe location for storage depots between the Atlantic and Pacific, the Admiral said.

Palmer Land, a long peninsula stretching from the Antarctic toward Tierra del Fuego—southernmost land in South America—was the site of explorations by the United States Antarctic Service Expedition, headed by the Admiral, during the past two years.

Studied Its Naval Value

The expedition, the Admiral related, established a base on Palmer Land some 1,500 miles northeast of Little America. The American explorations there, Admiral Byrd continued, disclosed much valuable information about the region and its topographic utility as a naval base.

Admiral Byrd disclosed that high officials in Washington are interested in his proposal.

At the present time the United States has no satisfactory alternative to the possible loss of the canal by destruction in wartime. Consequently, the Admiral continued, any transfer of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, he stressed, would have to be carried out without the refuge of a naval base between the two oceans.

Available Most of Year

The northernmost part of Palmer Land has navigable waters most of the year, the veteran Antarctic explorer explained.

It would be suitable as a base for the Navy's ships and planes. The terrain of Palmer Land, however, is not suitable for land flying.

The Commander said there are plenty of places at Palmer Land and its adjacent islands for the refuge of American warships in the long journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

He held that development of a base in this northern region of Antartica is a logical and practical move as a precaution of loss of the Panama Canal in time of war.

Defense Stamps Go on Sale May 1

The national defense issue of postal saving stamps will go on sale in Boston on May 1, Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced today. The defense stamps will be sold in 10, 25, 50 cents, $1 and $5 denominations. Albums for mounting the stamps will be provided.

Cards for the 10-cent stamps will hold one dollar's worth, and then will be exchanged for a $1 stamp. Cards mounting 75 stamps will be given to 25-cent stamp purchasers. These cards will have a total value of $18.75, which the Government points out is the cost of a savings bond which appreciates to about $25 in ten years.

Albums for the 50-cent stamps will contain 75 stamps with a total value of $37.50. The Government also points out that this will buy a $50 bond, maturing in ten years. Purchases of $1 and $5 stamps will receive special albums.

Shells for Guns Greek Preference

The Greek Government prefers shells for 75 mm. guns to propaganda bureaus in foreign countries, Alexis Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston, reported after a telephone conversation with the Greek Minister in Washington.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
↑ TONIGHT
↓ TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity — Fair tonight and Friday; not muhc change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 44; gentle easterly winds.

Maine—Fair tonight and Friday, cooler tonight.

Other New England States—Fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island — Moderate northeast to east winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Gentle to moderate northeast and east winds in north portion and gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate southeast over south portion Friday; considerable cloudiness tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

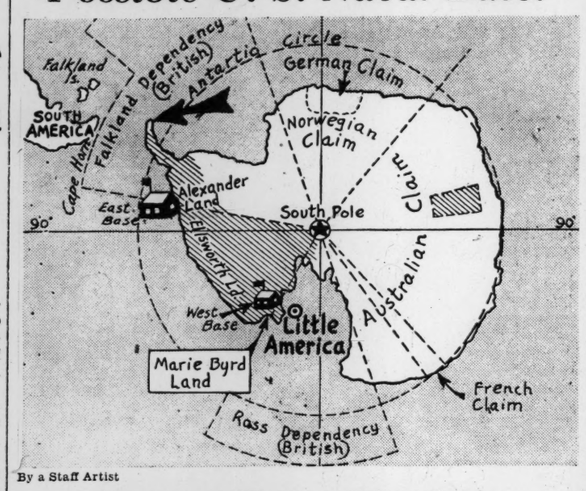
	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	63	New York	42	60
Chicago	47	65	Norfolk	49	60
Denver	36	61	Philadelphia	44	68
Los Angeles	52	64	St. Louis	50	64
Miami	70	84	San Francisco	48	58
Minneapolis	43	61	Washington	50	70
New Orleans	65	85			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 10.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:03 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Friday, 10:30 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:50 p. m.

Possible U. S. Naval Base?



By a Staff Artist

Large Arrow Points to Palmer Land

At the northern part of Palmer Land and adjacent islands—about 450 nautical miles from Cape Horn—are sites available for establishment of a United States naval base, according to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

'Cooling-off Period' Measure Is Opposed by Labor Officials

Organized labor factions joined forces today to attack a proposed mandatory "cooling-off period" before strikes may be called in a labor dispute as "fifth column" legislation leading to more instead of fewer strikes.

The measure given a public hearing today by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries requires a 10-day period of negotiation in labor disputes and a 10-day notice before strikes or lockouts may be effected.

Ten days ago proponents of the measure were heard. Alexander Lincoln, representing the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, which filed the bill, spoke at length.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, told the committee today that "if the polite name of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce did not appear on the face of this bill I would say this was designed in Berlin, Rome, or Moscow."

Mr. Taylor said passage of this measure would establish a pattern to encourage labor unions to take strike votes. He pointed out that Minnesota has a ten-day cooling-off period low. Under it, he said, the "first thing done is for a union to take a strike vote and put it in a pocket and then if things don't go well in ten days, the strike vote may be put into effect. The result is that there are more strikes, not fewer."

The A. F. of L. official said that his unions now voluntarily agree to cooling off periods by inserting a clause in all agreements providing for a 60-day notice regarding desired changes before expiration of a contract.

"There is nothing in this bill which would slow down labor disputes," he contended. "Unions which never have taken a strike vote would be encouraged to think in terms of strikes."

Charging that the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce is merely a paper organization, Mr. Taylor warned that its bill would not apply to those workers engaged in interstate commerce. Therefore, the cooling-off period law would not affect munitions plants, shipyards, and other essential industries.

A. Frank Reel, Boston labor attorney, asserted that the anti-strike provisions of the bill are unconstitutional.

Max Hamlin, of Boston, speaking for the meat cutters union (A. F. of L.) charged the measure is "a polite attempt to make the Legislature the agent of industry in destroying labor unions."

Harry T. Grages, Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, argued that the men behind the bill are sweatshop operators who pay starvation wages.

Louis Torre, representing the Industrial Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, said the measure would "do away with any faith or trust the workers have in their State government.

Abolishing Capital Sentence Gets a Setback in Bay State

Massachusetts opponents of capital punishment received their first 1941 setback today when the Legislative Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on measures to abolish the extreme penalty and to allow juries to recommend life imprisonment as an alternative penalty.

Persons against the death penalty concentrated their efforts this year on the bill to allow juries to recommend the alternate penalty. The fight for this legislation was led by Mrs. Herbert B. Erhmann, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council for Abolition of the Death Penalty.

This year's effort of the anti-capital punishment group was thought to have been strengthened by the support of Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, who favored the alternate proposal leaving the question to juries, and by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who indicated he would sign such a bill.

Similar measures have been repeatedly killed by the Legislature for several years. It is anticipated that strong effort will be made in the House to overturn the adverse report on the life imprisonment alternative bill.

Penal Code — The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inaugural recommendation that a special commission be established to examine Massachusetts criminal statutes and to determine the advisability of drafting a new penal code. In addition, the Committee recommended setting up a special commission to investigate the advisability of setting up an administrative court.

Vacations—The Legislative Committee on Public Service rejected bills to establish a five-day week during June, July, and August for city and town employees, a privilege which State House employees now enjoy, to grant 18-day annual vacations to laborers in public service for five years or more and 24-day vacations for those in service 10 years. The same committee reported adversely on a measure to grant Metropolitan District Commission police officers one day off in every six and a bill to increase by 15 per cent M. D. C. salaries now less than $2,500.

Labor Day—Massachusetts will observe Labor Day on the traditional first Monday in September in conjunction with the rest of the Nation.

The Senate late yesterday, by an 18 to 19 roll-call vote, refused to reconsider its previous action rejecting the bill to establish the second September Monday as Labor Day. The lobbying activity on this measure was as intense as any experienced this year because summer hotel and soda water bottling interests pushed the proposal while organized labor and Massachusetts retail groups opposed it.

Prorogation—Possibility of early prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature continues to appear remote. Representative Rudolph F. King of Millis, House Republican Whip, told the House yesterday that of the 3,129 measures before the present Legislature 1,804 still await committee action. Of these 1,804, 596 have not yet been accorded hearings. To date 1,325 measures have been reported by committees, 42 per cent of the total bills. Two years ago at this time the committee had reported on 53 per cent of 2,768 bills. Yet the 1939 Legislature did not prorogue until August.

A.F. of L. Acts To Halt C.I.O. On Hub Docks

Waterfront Council to seek to organize marine and shipyard workers into craft unions.

Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Formation of a Waterfront Council here was scheduled today by American Federation of Labor unions in Boston.

This is the first militant step of the Boston Central Labor Union—the city federation of labor—to defend and extend its territory against rising competition from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Waterfront Council is being set up to organize the marine and shipbuilding industry locally in the A. F. of L.

Heretofore the C. I. O. has had practically a clear track in this field. The shipbuilding union of the C. I. O. has concentrated hereabouts on the shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. Leaders of the A. F. of L. declare that the membership claims of the C. I. O. in the Bethlehem yards are largely paper. They believe the majority of the shipyard employees, who are skilled workers, prefer the A. F. of L. type of organization by skills or crafts.

Quincy Contest Foreseen

It is forecast that the Waterfront Council will jump into the labor situation at the great Fore River plant of Bethlehem at Quincy, Mass., with an organizing drive. As this is one of the biggest shipyards in the country and one of the largest plants in New England, such a move would bring on a local contest of unprecedented size.

Also the Waterfront Council, it is indicated, will do organizing work at the two East Boston ship repair yards of Bethlehem, the Simpson and Atlantic yards.

Other organizing campaigns will be undertaken by the special Committee of Fifteen, which was recently established by the Boston Central Labor Union to resist what the C. L. U. charges is C. I. O. encroachment. C. I. O. "raids" in what the A. F. of L. regards as its own territory have occurred in other lines than shipbuilding.

Tactics of mass organization adopted by the Committee of Fifteen are revolutionary, so far as the Boston Central Labor Union is concerned. The committee purposes to unite all interested craft unions in a common drive with a common low initiation fee, and to organize all the employees of a concern. One contract will then be signed, covering all unions.

Nothing of so united a nature has ever previously been worked out by the C. L. U. though this plan of organization has long prevailed locally in the building trades.

Old Council Pattern

The Committee of Fifteen is headed by E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston and Vicinity, as chairman.

For today's organization meeting of the Waterfront Council, representatives of the following unions have been called:

Electricians, plumbers, painters, machinists, engineers, carpenters, pattern makers, pipe fitters, asbestos workers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, metal workers, iron workers, and laborers.

Pattern for the Waterfront Council was supplied by an old Waterfront Council that was established here during the shipbuilding boom of the last war. Mr. Johnson, who is himself an old shipyards worker, served in 1918 as the last president of the original council.

The Council is indorsed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Metal Trades Council.

Expressions of Approval

WORCESTER TELEGRAM
THE EVENING GAZETTE
Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1941
Boston Traffic Plan
In an audacious but thoroughly practical effort to solve Boston's baffling traffic problem a detailed program has now been drafted. The outstanding feature is to be an elevated highway to run through Atlantic avenue and extending north to Charlestown bridge and connecting at the south with the Blue Hills
Traffic Bill Deserves Support
Greater Lynn and, in fact, the whole of Essex county would profit much by the program now under way to construct a highway through Boston to relieve traffic congestion in the state.
Oddly enough the construction of this highway would not add to the tax burdens of the people since the money would be taken from the gas tax which is a motorist tax. And the cities and towns would not lose any revenue from the gas tax either.
The highway fund is a motorist fund.
In the last eleven years the highway fund has exceeded $270,000,000. The fund has exceeded estimates in each year since the tax was initiated. The tax experts look for
The Eagle
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Curiously enough, Paducah's problem has its more serious counterpart here in the East. The city of Boston, especially its downtown business section, has the worst traffic congestion in the state.
According to the State Planning Board, in 1927, 170,000 cars entered the one-mile square of downtown Boston each day. In 1938 this number had reached 285,000. Today that figure has passed the 300,000 mark, with conservative estimates placing the number at 325,000. Yet 68 per cent of the cars on the Boston downtown streets come from outside of Boston.
Not all these out-of-city cars have Boston as a point of destination or use the Boston city streets
the planning board
WAKEFIELD DAILY ITEM
The Way It Should be Spent
Wakefield and all suburban cities and towns on all sides of Boston have a definite stake in the proposal now being boosted by Boston's energetic mayor, Maurice Tobin, to relieve the traffic situation in that city.
Mayor Tobin told a meeting of Massachusetts editors, this week, that the estimated cost, nineteen million dollars, would come from state highway fund.
this method of financing
TOBIN DISCUSSES TRAFFIC PROPOSAL
Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was in Lawrence Friday afternoon for the purpose of discussing with local people his proposal to build a $19,000,000 central traffic artery through Boston for the benefit of state-wide traffic, out of the
Springfield Daily News
Requirements for Heavy Motor Traffic
Facilities for heavy transportation on the highways, together with the importance of the Boston area in national defense, as pointed out to us by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston when in Springfield recently, weigh heavily in favor of his urge for a central traffic artery through Boston. These are vital factors in consideration of present and prospective needs for his city and for the operation of heavy transport for freight and in the movements of mechanized units of the army. These factors were not fully taken into account in our objections to the
for having the state finance the

Of Hub Central Traffic Artery

The clippings from newspapers of various Massachusetts communities are typical of many others also, in which State-wide support for Boston's $19,400,000 Central Artery traffic bill has been made evident. The bill provcides an elevated highway across downtown Boston and other major improvements to speed "through" traffic and make the City more accessible. This program would be financed over a 20-year period from the State highway fund. Sponsors of the bill maintain it would be of great economic benefit to the entire Commonwealth.

Mock Invasion by 'Enemy' Tests New England Defense

Continued from Page 1

ported that single planes were sighted over Portland, Boston and Narragansett Bay. Since the planes were not identified as friends, it was presumed they were enemies.

Then, it was reported that at 10:40 a. m. this morning, an American reconnaissance squadron had contacted an enemy patrol 125 miles northeast of Boston and that two enemy planes had been shot down.

It was assumed that these enemy planes were from an airplane carrier. Since carriers are normally accompanied by a strong squadron, it was presumed that a sizeable enemy battlefleet was approaching the coast.

Later in the day single enemy aircraft were sighted over Boston and the Cape Cod Canal. An attempted bombing of the Canal was feared.

Test of Communications

The size of the enemy train was not known but American forces were deployed to repel an invasion before morning.

This staff exercise, involving no actual movements of troops and designed solely to test plans and communications, might, it appeared, have secondary effects in that the widespread publicity given it would doubtless focus public attention on the present state of New England defenses.

The importance of this area to the defense effort is summarized in the estimate that 70 per cent of the ordnance produced for the American Army in the World War came from the area served by the New Haven Railroad, the precise area under attack today.

Obviously, it is an area extremely vulnerable under modern style war which concentrates on destroying production facilities.

Modern trends, too, are to attack such centers without warning and without preliminaries. This has caused some persons to point out that New England might be subjected to attack at any time a possible enemy might decide it would be more advantageous to obstruct production of war engines than to continue amenities.

Ancient Vintage Charged

Representative J. Joseph Smith (D), of Connecticut, after a tour of harbor defenses in New England a few months ago, charged on the floor of Congress that armaments here were of Spanish war vintage.

This is perhaps typical of the average citizen's notion of New England's defenses at present.

It may have been partly to allay such fears that this war test was scheduled, although in the initial development, no impression has been given by Army officers that the area is an easy defense problem.

General Drum, after conferring with Generals James A. Woodruff and Terry, flew to Portland, Maine, this noon and from there expected to fly over Long Island Sound forts this afternoon. He will remain on duty with other officers at the Boston Army bases all through tonight as the attack develops.

Large Population Area

The New England Sector runs from Eastport, Maine, to the Connecticut-New York border. It is about 50 miles deep along the coast, which means that in the area within the military zone reside 80 per cent of New England's 8,000,000 population.

This 50-mile strip extends back from the coast to Calais, Maine, and South through Bangor, Augusta, and Lewiston. It falls to the East of Concord and Manchester, but includes Lowell, skipping Worcester. It runs through Woonsocket, R. I., including Hartford, then swings West just South of Hartford, and includes New London and New Haven, Bridgeport, and Stamford.

The New England Sector is broken into three sub-sections. The first sub-sector, running from Eastport to Lowell, Mass., is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Garrett, with headquarters in Portland, Maine. The second sub-sector, extending from Lowell, Mass., to Woonsocket, R. I., is commanded by Col. Monte S. Hickok, headquartered at the Boston Army Base. The third sub-sector, running from Woonsocket to the New York State border, is commanded by Brig. Gen. Ralph E. Haines, headquartered in Newport.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Round-table discussion of taxation with Prof. Charles Ramsey as leader. There will be a limited enrollment. At the New England Town Hall Conference Room, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, 8 p. m. The discussion is open to the public.

Opening night of the return engagement of the Ice Follies of 1941. In the Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m. There will be matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, last lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 10 a. m. to 12 noon for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Old Clocks" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18.
Radio Timetable: Page 15.

Plan Defense of New England

By a Staff Photographer

The Generals Look Over the Situation

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum (left) and Maj. Gen James A. Woodruff pictured scrutinizing a map of New England as the First Corps Army prepared to defend this region against a "paper" invasion from a mythical enemy.

Easter Morn Observances At Two Camps

Defense and military news briefs from New England:

Easter in the Camps—Fort Devens officials have invited civilians to take part in the soldiers' Easter Sunday sunrise services, which will be held in a tree-lined grove north of the main parade ground. The program includes music by four massed bands and spirituals by the 50-voice choir of the 366th Infantry. Services will also be held at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, where it is planned to have a soldiers' choir of 1,000 voices. At the Army Base Roman Catholic and Protestant services will be held with 20 minutes of choir singing between the services to which the attendants at both devotionals are invited. These services will be held sufficiently early to allow enlisted men to attend civilian services throughout the city.

Fire on Cape—A brush fire was caused near Camp Edwards on Cape Cod this morning by artillery practice, it was reported at the Army Base in Boston. The fire, confined to scrub pine in the artillery range, was about two miles from Camp buildings. The 103d Field Artillery joined Camp fire department members in fighting the blaze.

Induction Tempo Slowed—Only ten selectees were inducted at the Boston station yesterday as the replacement process slowed down. Only 155 men are now needed to complete the quotas of calls already issued. The tenth New England call induction begins Monday and continues for three days. There were ten enlistments in the regular army yesterday at the Boston recruiting office, officials reported.

Motorists Take Heed — Warned that there will be approximately 2,000 motor vehicles in the First Division at Fort Devens and eventually 4,000 with the 26th Division at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts civilian car operators were asked by the State Safety Council to become familiar with regulations governing Army transport. "The Fort Devens vehicles alone are being driven 1,000,000 miles a month," the Safety Committee says.

"Army trucks or armored cars, when moving as convoys to a highway, must be considered as a single unit, similar to a freight train. The passing time for 105 of these vehicles is about 15 minutes. Civilian drivers should not attempt to break through the line." The motoring public is urged to avoid areas where military traffic is likely to be encountered.

Brookline Tax Set; $2 Less Than 1940

A $22.50 tax rate for Brookline, Massachusetts' largest town, was approved today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

This figure represents a $2 drop from the 1940 rate, following the trend of tax rates in other communities thus far this year.

Tobin Scheme To Relieve Hub Traffic Gains

Legislative prospects of bill improve as Statewide favorable sentiment piles up.

By DeWitt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Powerful editorial support from key newspapers throughout Massachusetts is decidedly increasing the chances of legislative success for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Central Artery traffic bill. The bill provides "through" highway improvements in Boston costing $19,400,000 to be financed over a 20-year period from the State highway fund.

Favorable notice in western and central Massachusetts, and a marked lack of hostile comment, may make it practical, skilled observers are convinced, for a number of Legislators who might otherwise vote "No" on the bill to favor its enactment.

Press support means they can cast a "Yes" vote for these improvements in Boston without fear of unfriendly publicity back home. These votes may be crucial.

Little Politics Entering

This support is remarkable, in the view of political observers, because it means that upstate and metropolitan sentiment is developing a unity in favor of the Boston bill. If rural legislators follow this trend, it may mean a signal setback for the traditional feeling of political hostility between upstate areas and the Commonwealth's metropolis.

Unprecedented support for the bill follows Mayor Tobin's unprecedented action in personally carrying the fight to points throughout the Commonwealth. His decision thus to stump the State was exclusively reported on March 19 in The Christian Science Monitor.

Already the Mayor has made trips to Springfield, Worcester, Lawrence and Lynn, and in every case he has won his point. Tomorrow he is scheduled to visit Fall River and New Bedford, and a trip to Holyoke is scheduled for next week. With 18 days left before the bill comes up at the State House, it can be reported that, by some medium, the facts will be supplied to every newspaper editor in Massachusetts.

Tobin Stumping Effective

The Mayor's trips have been quietly made. He has seen only a few persons in each case, but his efforts have been more effective than a speech and a torchlight parade. It has been a case of "Speak softly and carry a big stick," the big stick in this instance being sheer honesty of argument and force of persuasion.

So convincing were the facts that the Mayor laid before his hearers in Springfield that the Springfield Daily News, influential Hampden County newspaper which had published a hostile editorial, reversed its editorial stand and ran a friendly editorial.

"Anyone who has occasion to drive through the downtown section of Boston on a busy day or in the evening rush hour will readily agree that conditions are intolerable," the Daily News declared in a guarded but favorable editorial.

Following the Mayor's visit to Worcester, the influential Worcester Telegram and Gazette indorsed the traffic bill this week in a column-long and unequivocal editorial.

"Because of the extent to which it will benefit motorists from our own community and safeguard our future rights in the similar handling of big highway problems here, Worcester should indorse and approve this Boston plan. The rest of the State should do likewise," said the Telegram.

The Pittsfield Eagle has spoken favorably of the bill. This week the Lynn Telegram-News also threw its support behind the bill. The Cape Cod Standard-Times, at Hyannis, has supported the proposal.

A united front in Boston was achieved this week when the Hearst newspapers announced their support of the plan. All other metropolitan dailies in the City have spoken favorably of the plan.

Further Editorial Support

Reversing a traditional lack of co-operation among communities of Greater Boston, a number of prominent newspapers in the metropolitan area have indorsed the bill although it does not actually provide improvements within their towns.

The Wakefield Item, the Cambridge Chronicle Sun, the Melrose Free Press, the Chelsea Evening Record, the Quincy Patriot-Ledger, and other community newspapers have spoken favorably in editorials, and others are expected to do so soon. This appears to be a result of Mayor Tobin's explanation of the bill before the Massachusetts Press Association some time ago, and of subsequent efforts on the part of the bill's sponsors.

Upon questioning, a number of editors in the metropolitan area said they had not seen a single hostile editorial. Sponsors of the bill declare the only unfavorable publicity has been the one editorial in Springfield already mentioned.

Governor Bids 'El' Trustees To Reply to Fin Com Report

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called on the public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway for a reply to a report by the Boston Finance Commission and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston which asserted that the public has been heavily overcharged by the Elevated company.

"The matter is of immediate importance because of the impending deficit that you will shortly ask the Commonwealth to pay," the Governor said in a letter to Edward L. Whiting, Chairman of the Trustees.

Although the Governor entered the "El" case for the first time, directly, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told Boston Legislators at a luncheon meeting that the "El" deficit has been "quietly siphoning away money that has always belonged to local government" in Massachusetts. He urged that the Legislature refuse to levy the deficit on Greater Boston taxpayers.

Status of Deficit Payment

The Governor's action followed his receipt of the Finance Commission's report, and also of a resolution passed by the Metropolitan Transit Council yesterday demanding that he and the Executive Council refuse to approve the Elevated deficit for this year, on the ground that there are grave doubts as to its correctness.

In its report, the Finance Commission proposed that he bring the Elevated situation formally to the attention of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell for legal action.

"Before bringing the matter formally to the attention of the Attorney General, I would like to have the Public Trustees give me, at their earliest convenience, their reply to the report of the Finance Commission," the Governor said. He thus indicated an intention to ask the Attorney General to act.

Call for Bushnell Action

Mr. Bushnell was called on for action yesterday by the Metropolitan Transit Council, comprising officials of the 14 cities and towns served by the Elevated. They urged him to demand an accounting from the Trustees of all funds spent by the traction company during the last 22 years of public control.

The Council also asked Governor Saltonstall and the Executive Council to withhold approval of the deficit "in excess of $2,000,000," scheduled to be assessed on Greater Boston taxpayers this year.

The Boston Finance Commission, in its report to the Governor, urged that the Attorney General "initiate as soon as possible such legal action as he shall conclude is best fitted to obtain a definitive ruling upon the questions raised in the report."

These developments followed release of an exhaustive report on the Elevated by Timothy F. Callahan, special counsel.

Discussing Current Educational Issues

By a Staff Photographer

Officials at Eastern Commercial Teachers Convention

Standing, left to right, John G. Kirk, of Philadelphia, Pa., President of the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association; P. M. Heiges, of Newark, N. J., Treasurer, and Raymond C. Goodfellow, of Newark, N. J., Secretary. Seated, Miss Alice Wakefield, of Washington, D. C., Vice-President.

Redefining Of Democracy Declared Need

Charging that Americans as a people "do not take democracy seriously," Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers College, Columbia University, declared today that its meaning needs to be re-defined, its principles drilled into the American thought, and a new civilization molded.

He was speaking to more than 2,000 educators gathered at the Hotel Statler for the four-day annual convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association.

Schools are handicapped, he said, by "the fact that teachers by and large have done little more than the general public in the clarification of their own conception of democracy," and because of "citizens whose definite selfish interests overwhelm their concern for the general good."

Courses Urged

Education in the meaning of democracy is equally if not more important, in the opinion of Professor Briggs, than military training, and he proposed that "communities without waiting for government leadership" offer suitable courses of instruction or forums for the men of the army, the navy, the marines, the C. C. C. boys and the N. Y. A. groups.

Reversing the old saying, he advised that "in time of war prepare for peace," a peace established on the firm structure of an understanding of democracy and exactly what the nation wants its way of life to be.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin welcomed the teachers to Boston, and John G. Kirk, president of the Association stressed the importance of adjusting the philosophy of education to meet "a world in which social and economic conditions and attitudes are changing rapidly."

He said that "if business education is to fulfill its obligations, it must be continually adapted and re-adapted to prevailing social and economic conditions," and pointed out that "never before has business education been so challenged to perform its designated duty."

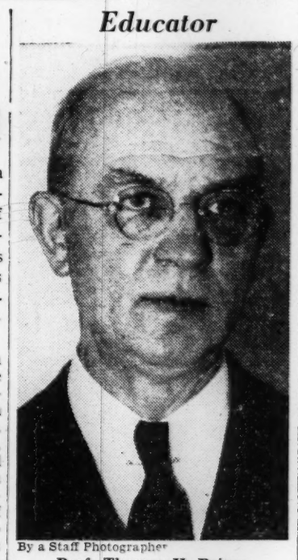
"Minute Men"

Replying to the Mayor's address of welcome, Alice Wakefield, Vice-President of Strayer College, Washington, D. C., described the "students we are training today" as the "Minute Men of 1941—students who are capable of meeting the demands of business immediately after graduation. Their techinques and skills permit them to be immediately useful in our vast defense program."

Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools in Boston, extended the greetings of the school department, and music was furnished by the Boston Public School Symphony, Joseph F. Wagner, Director.

The afternoon session was given over to committee sessions, with a banquet, reception, and dance scheduled for this evening. Section meetings dealing with the educational program for 1941 will occupy the delegates on Friday, with the convention concluding on Saturday morning with a general meeting.

Educator



By a Staff Photographer

Prof. Thomas H. Briggs

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, teacher and author, who spoke today at the annual convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association at the Hotel Statler.

Cross Urges State to Plan For Lean Era

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, paying a visit on his anniversary to the State Capitol where he sat as Governor for eight years, advised Legislators today "to prepare for the lean years that are bound to come."

Escorted to the Senate by Gov. Robert A. Hurley, the former Chief Executive in a brief speech to that body said:

"If I were to give you any advice, it would be to change that of George Washington that in time of peace we should prepare for war. In time when the income is large, prepare for the lean years that are bound to come."

While terming the future of the world uncertain, the former Dean of the Yale Graduating School, said that the present was a "wonderful era."

Later, the Senate adopted a resolution extending its felicitations to Dr. Cross.

Bank Insurance

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Republican and Democratic differences over a proposal to allow Connecticut savings banks to sell small life insurance policies flared anew today with the Republican-controlled House Banks Committee unanimously voting an unfavorable report on the savings bank life insurance bill which the Senate, where Democrats are in power, has passed.

Though about half the committee was said to be opposed to any form of savings bank life insurance, the chief point of disagreement was the State appropriation of $25,000, included in the Senate bill, to start the scheme going.

An informal poll, it was said, revealed support from about half of the committee after a hearing late yesterday for a plan whereby the banks themselves would supply the initial fund. Another measure accorded some support would allow banks to act as agents for insurance companies in the sale of small life policies.

A "no state subsidy" bill submitted to the committee by Representative George P. VanRiper, Wilton Republican, and still under consideration follows the general outline of the Senate measure, but would require participating banks to contribute $5,000 each for a surplus fund to take care of operating expenses.

Maine Group Said to Favor Sales Tax Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 10 (AP)—A majority of the Legislative Taxation Committee was reported today by informed sources to favor a combination two per cent retail sales tax—homestead tax exemption measure as a means of financing old-age assistance.

The bill would include a provision that after the first $1,000,000 obtained annually had been applied to old-age assistance, the remainder would be utilized to reduce the tax on real estate by rebates to municipalities.

Under the homestead exemption provision, funds rebated to the municipalities would be used by them to exempt as much as possible of the first $2,000 valuation of homes occupied by their owners from the real estate tax.

A bill proposing a four-year term for Governor, now elected for two years, was killed today. After brief debate, the House rejected the measure by accepting the Judiciary Committee's unfavorable minority report. The Senate recently took similar action.

Bethlehem Steel Cited for Hearing

Judge Calvin Magruder of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today set May 15 as date for a hearing on the National Labor Relations Board contempt petition against the Bethlehem Steel Company, with regard to a labor dispute at the Fore River branch of the Bethlehem Company.

Judge Magruder also gave the Company until April 21 to file an answer to the petition.

The contempt petition was brought after alleged failure of the company to comply with a court ruling of last October. At that time the Court upheld an NLRB order directing the Fore River plant to recognize the Congress of Industrial Organizations local branch as bargaining agent for its employees, and to dissolve its employees' representation plan.

The C. I. O. claims to have 5,000 of the workers on its rolls now

Naval Academy Negro Issue Taken to National Capital

Their case buttressed by a sworn statement of the coach and manager of the Harvard lacrosse team, their position endorsed by 90 Harvard teachers, a group of students in the Yard today carried to the Government in Washington their protest against "intolerant Jim Crow practices" of the United States Naval Academy.

Aroused by the Academy's alleged discrimination against a negro lacrosse player, the newly-formed Harvard Council for Democracy in Education wired President Roosevelt: "We feel you will be shocked at this violation of American fair play and democracy."

To Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, they telegraphed a request for an investigation of the Annapolis incident.

The Harvard students referred to the alleged refusal of Admiral Russell Willson, superintendent of the Academy, to allow Lucian V. Alexis Jr. of New Orleans to play against Navy in last Saturday's game.

Admiral Willson has denied the charge, but the Harvard Council was today pointing to a notarized statement by Coach Richard H. Snibbe and Manager Robert Seidman of the Harvard team that "there can be no doubt that [he] repeatedly said it would be impossible to play Alexis against the Academy, and that if Harvard insisted, the Academy would forfeit the game."

Ninety members of the Harvard teaching staff, at a meeting of the Cambridge Association of University Teachers, voted their support of the Council and the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily which started the controversy with a recent editorial.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a telegram to the Crimson, said it "joined with Harvard students in protesting the obstinately enforced policy of the United States Naval Academy. . . . The Naval Academy has never had the courage to meet this issue squarely and stand upon open refusal to play against Negroes, but has hidden behind wire-pulling and subterfuge."

U. S. Liner Circled World In 98 Days

Steaming into Boston Harbor today the American President Lines' new passenger-cargo ship the President Monroe completed its maiden round-the-world voyage in 98 days—fast time for a steamer.

The vessel, which was in command of Capt. A. W. Aitken, brought a cargo from all parts of the world totaling 1,000 tons for the port of Boston. Included in the cargo were 600 tons of crude rubber which was shipped here largely for the United States Government's account in the barter program whereby United States cotton is swapped for British rubber. The barter rubber will be stored here to increase the reserves being accumulated for national defense.

On this first round-the-world trip the President Monroe lost considerable time at Bombay and Capetown where shipping was badly congested and the vessel was forced to drop anchor until a berth could be procured. The ship was also compelled to sail around Africa. Under normal conditions when the Suez Canal and Mediterranean routes would be opened it is expected the world-girdling will be completed in 90 days.

Officers of the President Monroe reported seeing the French liner Ile de France at Singapore on drydock being converted into a British troop transport. It was also reported that on Feb. 20 the super liner Queen Mary arrived there with a full complement of troops from Australia.

$1,800,000 Defense Housing Delayed by R. I. Strikers

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., April 10 (AP)—A walkout of 150 American Federation of Labor electricians, steamfitters, painters, and laborers arising, according to naval officials, from a jurisdictional dispute, delayed work today on a $1,800,000 project to house civilian workers on naval defense projects at near-by Newport.

Naval officials in charge of the project, which includes construction of 150 four-apartment houses to accommodate 600 families, at once called a conference.

They said that the Fall River, Mass., local of the plumbers' union had objected to employment of plumbers from the New Bedford Local. The Fall River Local, they said, contended it had received jurisdiction from the Providence Local.

About 150 carpenters and plumbers remained at work.

Cornell-Dubilier

Labor friction involving the Cornell-Dubilier Corporation, a major concern in its field of electrical condensers for radios, submarine signals, airplanes and other items, was reported to labor authorities at the State House today by S. P. Jason, President of the Central Labor Union of New Bedford, Mass.

The electrical workers' union has put a picket line at the company's lesser New Bedford plant, and if the difficulty is not adjusted, may ask that its major plant at South Plainsfield, N. J., which employs 2,200, be again shut down.

The problem as related by Mr. Jason, began with a strike at the New Jersey plant. The company then bought a large four-story building at New Bedford and began moving its machinery there.

Because of the strike in South Plainfield, the electrical workers' union in New Bedford co-operated by throwing a picket line around the new plant. A number of building trades men working on the building there refused to go through the picket line.

After the strike in New Jersey was settled with Government mediation, the electrical workers in New Bedford were notified and removed their picket line.

The electrical workers' union at New Bedford thereupon put back its picket line. The truck drivers' union, of which Mr. Jason is Secretary-Treasurer and Business Representative, declines to haul anything into the plant, but a non-union trucker is carrying in machinery sent up from the New Jersey plant, Mr. Jason said.

So far the union in Massachusetts has not yet notified the union at South Plainfield of the New Bedford picket line. The Massachusetts plant is in production, making sending and receiving radio apparatus, high tension condensers, and other electrical pieces. Union men estimate that about 100 workers are employed at New Bedford. People connected with the company say that 95 per cent of its business is on defense orders.

Settlement of a wage dispute at the Market Forge Company of Everett, which is doing 84 per cent of its work on national defense orders, was also reported today at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Milk Dealer Fined For Under Paying

CHICOPEE, Mass., April 10—Harry Kusiak, Chicopee Falls milk dealer, was fined $50 in District Court today after pleading guilty to dealing in milk bought from farmers at prices below figures established by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board.

Mr. Kusiak reversed a previous plea of innocent, entered on April 3, to the charge of under paying producers nearly $1,500. Informed by Assistant Attorney General Frank Walters of Boston that restitution of under-payments to producers would be demanded, Special Justice Joseph F. Carmody levied $25 fines on each of two counts.

Three N. H. 'Vets' Of Civil War Meet

CONCORD, N. H., April 10 (AP)—Three veterans of the Civil War met today to take part in the seventy-fourth Annual Encampment of the State Department of the G. A. R.

They were Commander Lyman E. Butterfield of Manchester, Frank E. Amadon of Keene, and George Woods of Laconia. Election was scheduled later in the day.

Allied groups of the G. A. R. assembled for annual meetings and elections.

Brockton Fire Finding

The theater fire that caused fatal injuries to 13 Brockton firemen on March 10 was "of unknown origin" according to State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity who reported today that he had found "no evidence of incendiarism." The fund for widows and families of the victims has climbed to a total of $103,900.

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South Station Taxation Issue Before State Supreme Court

Boston stands to win or lose several hundred thousand dollars in real estate taxes through legal proceedings on the dockets of Massachusetts and United States Courts today.

This is exclusive of the ordinary run of tax cases which annually come before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. These cases, the protests of citizens dissatisfied with decisions of the Appellate Tax Board, have been overshadowed by the railroad cases.

Affecting every railroad using the South Station, the railroad cases now before the Supreme Court raise questions of constitutionality as to the method of procedure before the Appellate Tax Board from which they are appealed. The Board dismissed the cases when they came before it, ruling that it was without jurisdiction.

Must Pay One-Half

This jurisdictional issue is the hook on which the railroads' legal coattails have been caught. According to a Massachusetts statute, taxpayers seeking abatements before the Appellate Tax Board must first pay one-half the tax due to the city. This the railroads, with one exception, have not done.

Taxes due and claimed by the City total $680,000 including interest, levied on a $16,000,000 assessment on the South Station in 1939, and paid proportionately by the railroads using the terminal. An equivalent amount is due for 1940.

Reorganizing Plans

The railroads contend that the statute requiring payment of 50 per cent of the tax as a condition to seeking abatements is unconstitutional. They hold that the statute deprives them of property without due process of law. Boston's legal staff, opposing this contention, holds it works no deprivation, that the railroads' remedy is in appealing the Board's ruling if unfavorable after compliance with the statute. They point to Federal tax collecting procedure compelling taxpayers to pay the full tax under protest and then sue for a refund.

Reorganization proceedings begun by three of the railroads in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts have complicated matters. Earlier this year, the Boston & Providence Railroad Company asked Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court to redetermine the valuation on the Sou' Station as assessed by the Boston Board of Assessors. The City objected on the ground that legal proceedings were pending before a State judicial agency, superseding the Federal court's jurisdiction. Judge Ford took no action at the time.

At this moment, it appears that the Federal question of jurisdiction may be settled by an Arkansas case on the same points. Certified for review by the United States Supreme Court, the Arkansas litigation was argued last Friday in Washington. Lower court decisions in this case have favored the arguments presented by counsel for the City of Boston.

The constitutionality of the Massachusetts statute was raised last year before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State in proceedings brought by the New England Trust Company. No opinion has been rendered yet. The railroad cases, so-called, are as yet only before a single justice of the Supreme Court from which they may be appealed to the full bench.

Salvation Army To Honor Its Founder

Salvation Army officers and friends will gather tonight from many points in New England to participate in the 112th anniversary of the birth of William Booth, the Army's founder. The program will be conducted at the Cambridge Citadel in Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, where Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, head of the work in New England will preside and eulogize the work of the founder—the first general of The Salvation Army who was born in London in 1829—where 76 years ago he started to preach to the poor in London's East End.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocasts Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week May 12 to 17, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 11
12:45 WMEX 1510kc
Christian Science Program
For Friday, April 11

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe College Girl Singers

Left to right: Charlotte Morrill '41, Diana Jane Mowrer '44, Ruth May '42, Dallas Rumsey '41. As members of the Radcliffe Choral Society they look over a page of an ancient church choir book (1563), hand illuminated on parchment. The girls will sing with the Harvard Glee Club and the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the "Missa Solemnis" (Beethoven) to be given April 27 at Symphony Hall.

Rotary Club Elects

For the 11th consecutive term, William P. Hart of Medford was re-elected Treasurer of the Rotary Club of Boston yesterday. John H. Groves of Brookline was elected President.

Parachute Award Made

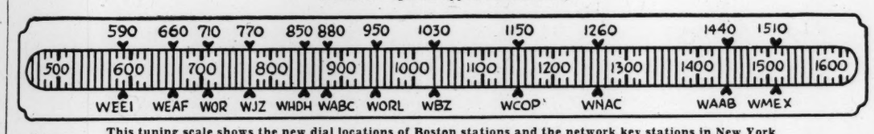
WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The War Department has announced the award of a $507,356 contract to the Pioneer Parachute Company, Manchester, Vt., for parachutes.

Melrose Fire Rescues

Fourteen elderly inmates of Swain's Rest Home in Melrose were rescued by firemen yesterday when a blaze, started by a cigarette, caused damage estimated at $1,000.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Musical Interlude	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song ..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama .	"Hits and Bits"	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food News; "Hub"..	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family..	"Quaker City Matinee".	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Musical Interlude	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Religious program	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts".	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Religious program	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family".	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins" ..	Edgar A. Guest; News .	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical program	"Comic Page Club"....
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie".	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch ..	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch ...	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill. News	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today** ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Let's Dance" .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Who's News" .....
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette	Serenaders ..... "Confidentially Yours"	"Here's Morgan" ..... Concert Miniatures	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra Studio program .....
7:45					
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time .....
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	Local speaker .....
8:30	"City Desk": news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone ...	variety program	Amer. Legion Auxiliary.
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	The Village Schoolhouse: quiz program	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; D. Ameche; Connie Boswell; Music Maids; orchestra**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.. **Talk from Berlin**	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15					
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	**News; America's Town Meeting of the Air:**		**Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta**	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**'Can We Prevent Higher Living Costs?"**	Rudy Vallee Show; John Barrymore; V. Bruce ..	Lew Conrad's Orchestra. News Service	Five Star News ..... Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:15	Professor Quiz:	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**Rep. Summers, Texas** ..	**Chicago Symphony Or-**	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:30	questions; answers	Paul Martin's Orchestra		**chestra; Dr. Frederick**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports		Matty Malneck's Orch..	**Stock, conductor**	
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather .	News Service	Bruins vs. Detroit	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather...	Parade of the News:	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records ..	"Music You Want".....	Lani McIntyre's Orch....	recorded	Religious dramatization
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lani McIntyre's Orch....		Religious dramatization

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Sports; Barbecue ..	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; News ...	Musical Clock	George and Dixie.....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs ..	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**...	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Shopping Talk ...	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Musical Timetable" ..	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup" ..	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Musical program	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls..
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; talk; music.....	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	'Songs in the Wind'	As You Like It.....	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	'Songs in the Wind'	"Julia Blake"; sketch....	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ.....	Good Morning Cheer...
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	"Variations"	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer...
10:00	K. Norris, drama...	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"...	'New England Cupboard'	Community Recreation..
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	"Two Men and a Girl"...	"Bachelor's Children" .	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Vagabonds Quartet	"Ellen Randolph": sk....	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light" ...	Don Artiste, pianist	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson....	"The Man I Married"...	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"...	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Harvey and Dell, music.	"The Road of Life"...	Ruth Moss Interviews..	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	Defense talk; music....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Stocks....	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs...	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program ..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; Walter Blaufuss	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Woman in White ..	"Ridin' the Range".....	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Young"..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Right to Happiness.	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl": sk..	Jean Collins, songs....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way".....	Concert Orchestra ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Brahms' "Requiem" by	"Light of the World"...	William Shea, comment.	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	the St. Thomas Choir of	"The Mystery Man" ...	Lilian Sherman, songs...	Jean Harper, songs ...
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	New York; Dr. T.	"Valiant Lady": drama.	St. Stephen's Church	J. Huntington, Playgoer.
2:45	"Home of Brave"..	Tertius Noble directing.	"Grimm's Daughters"...	Service, Philadelphia .	News Service .....
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Lutheran Laymen's	Sports and Music.....
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	League program	Sports and Music.....
3:30	New England Home.	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family..	Cecil Golz's Orchestra.	Sports and Music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Cecil Golz's Orchestra	Sports and Music.....
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Religious program	Novachord Impressions..
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Religious program	Bob Huston, songs.....
4:30	"Hilltop House" ...	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm ..
4:45	"Kate Hopkins" ...	Edgar A. Guest; News .	"Young Widder Brown"	Concert Miniatures	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": drama ..	Sport. Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sport. Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather .	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Shain Sisters' Trio.....
6:45	**The World Today** ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Playtime on the Air	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Religious program .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News" .....
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"...	"The Lone Ranger";	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs ..	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget" .....
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"Ask the Children":	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Religious program .....
8:15	**Charlie Cantor and**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Religious program .....
8:30	**Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	**chorus; or.; News.**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	program	Cleander Male Quartet.
9:00	**"Great Moments**	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**from Great Plays"**	gram; Bailey Sisters.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Propaganda Analysis"	cal Album"
9:30	**Playhouse; dramati-**	"Your Happy Birthday";	"Rhyme and Rhythm	"I Want a Divorce";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**zation; music**	variety program; News	Club"; variety	dramatization	cal Album" .....
10:00	**"Hollywood Pre-**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News .....
10:15	**mieres": drama** ..	Charles Dant's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:30	Frazier Hunt	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Religious program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Staley College vs. Tufts
10:45	News; Sports	H. Leopold Spitalny ..	Religious program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	College, debate .....
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather .	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch..	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather...	Mickey Albert's Orch...	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; recordings.	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	"The Vagabond's Trail";	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Raym. Scott's Orch.	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Harvard Men And Radcliffe Girls to Sing

An extra fillip has been given to the busy and exciting hours which are being experienced this month by the Radcliffe Choral Society. These young singers, joined with the Harvard Glee Club, will take part with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on the last Sunday of April, in the performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

Already informed in a general way concerning the ancient historical background of the five-part sacred cantata, which the mass represents musically, a group of the girls got down to some particulars yesterday. They were shown materials from an exhibit in Symphony Hall which traces the course of more than 2,000 years of musical development leading up to Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

First, the girls hovered over a page of music from an old choir book. The date 1563 was on the leaf, which was of parchment, two feet wide and two and a half feet long. A good square inch was the size of each musical note, and the letters of the sacred text were three inches high.

From such pages, the girls learned, an entire choir would sing in olden times—one choir book on a lofty lectern sufficing for all. The Radcliffe choristers, who must excel in reading music, were unable to give voice to the ancient notes. But they were impressed by the fact that the old system represented the nearest to perfection which musicians had achieved in about 500 years of experimentation after development of the musical staff to fix the pitch of notes.

Such volumes as these, it was pointed out, preserved the ancient sacred melodies which Beethoven studied in preparing himself to compose the "Missa Solemnis."

Quincy Now Using U. S. Stamp Plan

The Federal food stamp plan went into effect in Quincy, with headquarters at 121 Washington Street. Identification cards necessary to purchase the stamps have been mailed to eligible persons on Work Projects Administration lists, those receiving soldiers' aid, old-age subsistence, general relief, and aid to dependent children.

The maximum and minimum amount of stamps that can be purchased are determined by the amount of relief a person receives.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower news, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.

For Friday, April 11

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc) Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc) reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good-will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program.
9 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Don Lindley's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time; Intermezzo
Second Spanish Hour
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Frankie Masters' Orch.; U. S. Marine Band.
Third Spanish Hour
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Viennese Ensemble.
Second English Hour
10 p. m.—News in English; Musical Interlude; "Listener's Playhouse."

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—5 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Songs; News in English; Hungarian Rhapsody; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Vast Development Plan Urged For Resources of New England

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Long-range peacetime recommendations for development of New England's land and water resources center chiefly on that area's $500,000,000-a-year recreational industry in a report by the National Resources Planning Board.

Future use of lands, water resources and forests should be coordinated with a recreational program as well as from the viewpoint of commercial utilization, the report said.

About one-fourth of New England's tillage and pastureland should be retired from cultivation and put to forest or recreational uses and 15,000,000 acres of woodland, now practically idle, should be placed on a paying basis, the report stated.

The report, submitted by a group of New Englanders of which Victor M. Cutter was chairman, recommended development of a region-wide highway system in which a coastal freeway from New York to Bar Harbor, Maine, would be one of the most important steps.

Continuous Parkway

A continuous rural highland parkway through the Berkshires in Massachusetts, Green Mountains in Vermont, White Mountains in New Hampshire and through Maine to Mt. Katahdin and eastern parts of Maine was proposed as a national parkway.

By development of such roads and scenic control, the report indicated that New England's 3,000,000 summer visitors would be increased.

Scenic control, similar to that adopted in Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island, was recommended for other states. An alternative to the type of measure, however, was suggested—purchase of easements as carried out in Vermont.

Airway systems and an increase in airports proposed as a defense measure also would benefit recreation in the north east, the report said.

In discussing land utilization, the board suggested diversification of crops facilitated by such subsidies as conservation payments.

Forest Taxation

Revision of forest taxation and the possibility of future public control over private cutting operations were suggested.

Of water resources in New England the report said comprehensive river development "is predicated upon the establishment of a properly constituted valley-wide agency that will initiate the various proposed uses of water resources within a given drainage basin."

"While it might be possible to centralize activities in one valley authority, it is doubtful whether such centralization would be desirable."

"What appears to be needed is a mechanism that will facilitate consultation between the different agencies, Federal, State, municipal and private and will also establish procedures for assigning to the appropriate agencies responsibility for construction, operation or financing."

Existing conditions in New England "on the whole are attributable to individualistic exploitation of water resources," the report said.

Discussing the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, construction of reservoirs supplemented by local protection and elimination of pollution was called for.

Damage to commercial and recreational fisheries was "traceable to failure to adopt remedial measures such as the treatment of polluting waters," it was reported.

Arlington Group For U. S. Convoys

The Arlington Committee to Defend America called upon President Roosevelt to use the American Navy and planes if necessary to guarantee safe delivery of supplies to nations fighting the Axis forces.

In a petition sent last night after the Committee had heard Dr. Arthur J. Marder, naval historian now doing research at Harvard, describe the seriousness of the present "Battle of the Atlantic," the President was asked to do "whatever is necessary" to keep aid flowing across the Atlantic even to using the "American Navy and planes for the safe delivery of our aid, when from a military viewpoint it becomes desirable."

The petition was presented by Prof. Warren A. Seavey of the Harvard Law School, temporary chairman.

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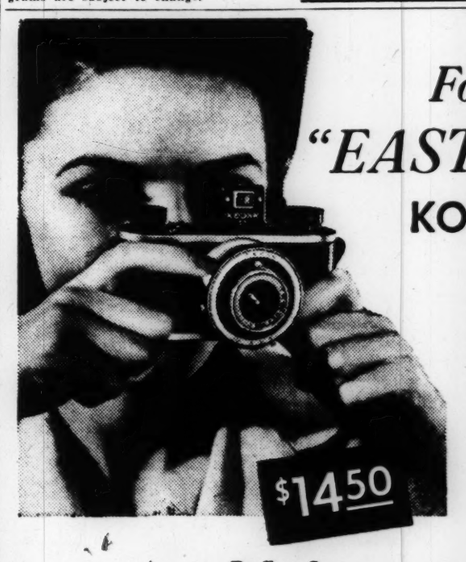
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Hartford—National Center of Insurance in Forefront of Defense Efforts

Rejuvenated Bushnell Park at Highway End

By Frank A. Atwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Sawed sections of tree trunks, a high wire fence that says "Keep Out," a once-lovely lawn trampled and muddied by trucks and tractors—that is Hartford's Bushnell Park in the spring of 1941.

Bushnell Park, in the center of the city, forming the grounds of Connecticut's State Capitol, is nearly 100 years old, but more changes are taking place there now than at any time since the Rev. Horace Bushnell, by oratory, persuasion and wire-pulling, pushed Hartford into acquiring its first municipal park property.

As part of the city's flood control program, the muddy little stream known as the Park River is being shoved underground, confined in a conduit out of sight. The contractor's steam shovels and bulldozers will start work soon, gouging out the huge ditch, straight across Bushnell Park, that will hold the conduit. It will be three years before the park emerges, regraded, relandscaped, without its river but with new utility and beauty.

Highway Terminus

For Bushnell Park, which for many years has given a pleasant greeting to travelers approaching Hartford's Union Station on northbound railroad trains, will be the terminus of the new main highway into Hartford from the south. The motorist of the future, coming to Hartford from the south and west, along the Wilbur Cross Highway, will skim across the southern outskirts of the city to the river bank, roll north along the top of the new dike, slide down a ramp onto a sunken thoroughfare along the present course of the Park River, and find himself suddenly in Bushnell Park, in the middle of the city.

The State Highway Department, the Hartford Flood Control Commission, the War Department of the United States and the Hartford Park Commissioners are working out a transformation in the approach to the city that will add greatly to convenience and should add also to the pleasure of visitors to Hartford.

No one is going to miss the old Park River. Meandering in a great circle around the borders of the park, it provided a pleasant-enough waterscape when seen from a distance. Near acquaintance was always disillusioning. The river was muddy. Oil dumped into it from upstream garages made greasy blotches on the surface. Trash of all kinds went downstream at times of freshet. At low water periods unpleasant odors came from the river.

Necessity Called

Necessity prompted the conduit proposal. Construction of the dikes along the Connecticut would be useless unless something was done about the little tributary. At times of flood in the big river, its waters backed up the Park River to inundate wide sections of the city. The conduit will take the smaller stream into the Connecticut through the dike. When the water is high, huge pumps will keep the Park River moving through its pipe.

Esthetic considerations followed. The river bed, with the stream covered, would make a splendid highway. It led to Bushnell Park. So a new entrance to the park has been designed. A huge paved circle will distribute traffic to other streets. There will be new lawns. New trees of varied species will be set out. Bushnell Park will be different but more interesting and beautiful when the contractors have finished their work.

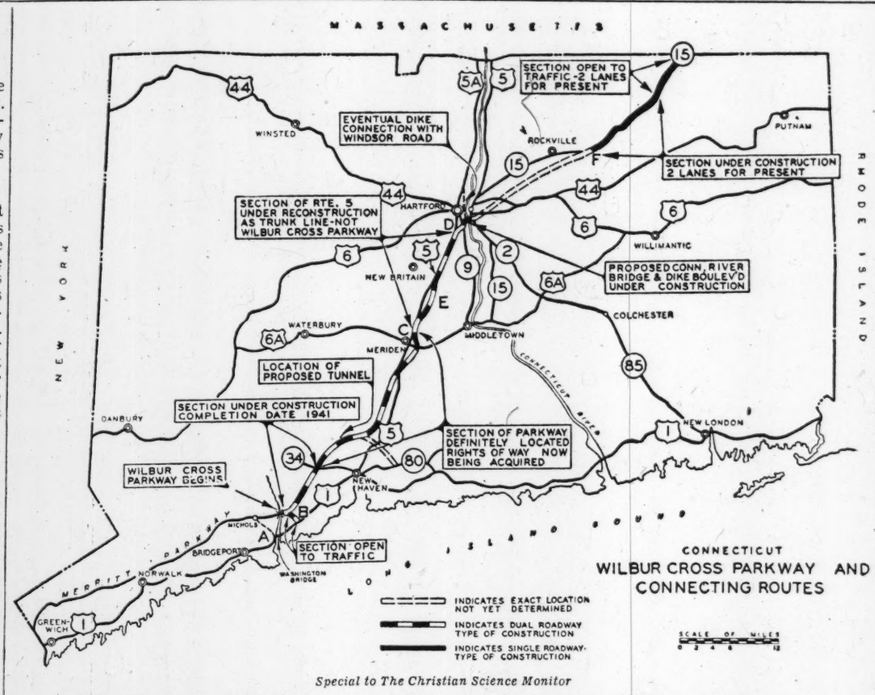
It was in 1853 that Hartford, with money appropriated by the city fathers, started the purchase of land for this downtown park. Park Superintendent George H. Hollister says it was the first land bought with public money for park purposes in the United States. The Park River, then as now, was something of a nuisance. Tanneries and a grist mill and a huge public dump adorned its banks. A railroad track ran through the property. The Rev. Mr. Bushnell had to steer a difficult course between commercial and political factions to achieve his purpose. But the railroad was moved, the mills torn down and 40 acres of land set aside for public use in perpetuity.

Covers 2,700 Acres

The park system, started with this one development, now covers 2,700 acres. Two public golf courses, swimming pools, ponds for ice skating, the famous formal gardens of Elizabeth Park, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, children's playgrounds are operated by the Board of Park Commissioners. Public-spirited citizens have given their own private estates or have left their fortunes to the city to buy land. Now the system is at a point where Superintendent Hollister does not want more property, unless at the same time he can be assured of funds for its support. Maintenance is more of a problem than development.

Bushnell Park, which will be merely a wasteland of ditches and piled-up earth this summer, is the only part of the system seriously affected by the new dikes and highway building program. Riverside Park, on the bank of the Connecticut north of the old Bulkeley Bridge, has benefited from the dike construction. At Mr. Hollister's insistence the dike was built on the west side of the park, veering away from the river.

The park thus remains on the river bank, subject of course to flooding as it has always been, but the 40-foot dike shut off the former westward view of the Hartford railroad yards. Riverside Park is primarily a playground for children of Hartford's East Side. It has a swimming pool, to keep the youngsters out of the dangerous Connecticut, and it has play equipment. In the days when it was fashionable to own a driving horse, Riverside Park had a half-mile race track, long since gone.



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — With construction of the new Hartford bridge across the Connecticut River, and a system of approaches that will permit uninterrupted flow of traffic through the city and across the bridge, Hartford will find itself a part of Connecticut's new Wilbur Cross Highway route.

The accompanying map shows how the State Highway Department is fitting the new bridge at Hartford into its plans for a great cross-state parkway that will lead eventually from the New York State line at Greenwich to the Massachusetts line at Union.

The western end of the route is the Merritt Parkway, completed to Milford. Another section is completed and under construction at the other end of the road, near the Massachusetts line. Construction is also in progress between New Haven and Hartford, where, for part of the distance the parkway will merge with the present Route 5. Northeast of Hartford there is a section of the route still to be located. Surveying parties are working in this region now.

The new bridge will be opened in the summer of 1942, according to the Highway Department's construction schedule.

Hartford as Insurance City Is Known All Over the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—When the lunch hour strikes at 12 o'clock, 14,000 men and women pour out of downtown offices in Hartford, the employees of Hartford's insurance companies. They form a large and influential segment of Hartford's population. Their pay envelopes and salary checks flow in a steady, life-giving stream through Hartford's commerce.

Hartford is proud to be known as an insurance city. Although some of the great industries of the East are Hartford industries, although the city has three colleges and has made notable contributions to the arts, and even though it is the capital of Connecticut, Hartford likes to be thought of first as an insurance center.

Outside the State that association, the name of Hartford coupled with insurance, is inevitable. Every day, in a constant stream that reaches into every corner of the United States and beyond its borders, payments are made to beneficiaries of insurance policies held by these Hartford companies. The incoming mails bring checks and money orders for premium payments that represent the savings of policyholders numbered in the millions.

There are 38 insurance companies having their home offices in Hartford, or if they are foreign companies, their principal United States branches. The State Insurance Department reports that Connecticut companies, which means almost the same thing as Hartford companies, have total admitted assets of $3,164,000,000.

This was the figure at the end of 1939. If the trend of recent years is continuing, the total for 1940 will be larger. Life insurance accounts for the major portion of this total. Life companies in Connecticut had admitted assets of $2,500,000,000. Fire companies had assets of $400,000,000, casualty companies in excess of $200,000. Connecticut life insurance companies write 10 per cent of the ordinary life insurance business of the country.

Exhibition of Choice Antiques At Hartford Seems a Fixture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Among the annual Hartford events which seem to be established is the Southern New England Antiques Exhibition, which has been held each year, beginning in 1935, in Foot Guard Hall.

The promoters of this are Leslie S. Lockwood of Hartford and L. H. Webber of Rocky Hill, Conn.

Both well-known dealers in antiques, Messrs. Lockwood and Webber seem to have no end of friends in the trade, and scores of them return to this annual event, seeking space for display of their choicest goods. This year's sessions open next Monday evening, April 14, at 7:30, and continue thereafter from 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Friday the 19th.

Hartford has always been an important source for fine old furniture of Colonial times and later, and in the Art Museum there may be seen a remarkable collection assembled over many years by Wallace Nutting. This contains some of the finest examples of American oak furniture of the 1600's, as well as an admirable variety of pine, maple and cherry.

Draw for Connecticut Bridge a Federal Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., The Secretary of War could order a draw span in the solid stone arch bridge across the Connecticut River between Hartford and East Hartford and presumably the draw would have to be provided. When Congress authorized the bridge in 1905 it wrote into the law a provision that the "owners of the bridge" would construct a draw at their own expense if the Secretary of War requested it. He never has.

Home Building Is Increasing In Hartford and Vicinity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—During 1940 about 1,400 new homes were built for sale or on contract in the Greater Hartford area, and 1,863 dwelling units are now in process of construction for rent by the Hartford Housing Authority. Much of this activity has been caused by the influx of new residents due to increased employment in factories engaging in the manufacture of war supplies for the United States and foreign governments.

Most of this housing was built for families earning incomes of less than $2,500 annually. There have also been built some apartment structures with units renting at $75 or more a month. But they have not been so numerous, because the principal demand is for rental units costing not more than $50 a month.

As compared with the spring of 1940 there has been a slight increase in the number of new small houses built, but up to the present time builders have been careful not to exceed the demand for new housing and generally build after contracts of purchase have been executed.

Within the city limits of Hartford there has not been as much building activity as there has been in some of the neighboring suburban communities, notably West Hartford, Wethersfield and East Hartford. About one-half of the construction of new homes in the Greater Hartford area during the past year has been in West Hartford, which for years has been considered one of Hartford's best suburbs.

Towns east of the Connecticut River have felt the need of new housing due to the great increase in employment at the United States Aircraft factories in East Hartford. There are now about 25,000 persons employed in these factories alone and officials of the company have announced that the number of employees will reach 30,000 before the end of the year.

The high lying land in the east section of East Hartford has been in particularly good demand recently for new homes.

Despite the beehive of building activity that is now going on, it is expected that there will be an ever increasing demand for homes that wage earners can afford to buy or rent. To meet this need Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford has asked the Federal Government to furnish funds for the construction of dormitories for single men and purchase of trailers for families as an emergency measure. He argues that such emergency housing could be demolished after the need ends, thus preventing the creation of "ghost" communities that would compete with private property ownership, when housing demands return to normal.

There are already some trailer camps east of the Connecticut River, notably one in South Windsor and one now being created near the aircraft factories in East Hartford.

Auto Inspection To Go Under Cover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—State inspection of motor vehicles will go under cover soon in Hartford. The Motor Vehicle Department has plans to build two covered testing lanes as a permanent installation. The lanes, each a covered shed, 160 feet long, will be constructed on Curcombe Street as soon as that thoroughfare is paved by the city.

Curcombe Street is a short street off Huyshope Avenue, where the testing lane now operates and where machines and men are exposed to the weather, without shelter of any kind. The State Motor Vehicle Department is replacing its open-air test lanes with enclosed lanes in all large cities where testing continues the year around.

Student Source of Farm Help Tapped for Connecticut Need

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10—The liveliest topic of conversation, wherever two Connecticut farmers are together these days, is the labor situation on farms. Connecticut has been very free of labor troubles, in its expanding war industries, but back in the rural towns a serious labor shortage has developed.

Experienced farm hands, working long hours for comparatively low wages, have been leaving for the city in increasing numbers to take jobs at factory wages and for a 40-hour week. Farm spokesmen estimate that 30 per cent or more of the regular agricultural labor in the State has left the farm, either for jobs in the shops or as draftees.

When it comes to seasonal labor, the situation may be even worse. Hartford County shade farmers estimate that they face a shortage of 2,000 hands this coming summer when harvesting begins.

Question of Negro Help

In a similar situation during the World War, the planters imported Negro labor from the South, and part of Hartford's Negro population traces from those days. This time efforts are being made to control the supply of labor so that indiscriminate recruiting of southern farm hands will not be necessary.

A committee formed by the State Defense Council has undertaken the job of investigating the farm labor shortage and filling the labor gap. Farmers are being asked to report to the State Labor Department if they need farm hands, and the Department is building up a file of agricultural workers.

Available farmhands will be listed first, but these will not be numerous. Tapping new sources, the Labor Department will distribute registration cards among college students and high school students throughout the State, asking them to register if they are willing to do farm work.

The same procedure will be followed with the boys enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and on work projects of the National Youth Administration. The boys will be told that this is an emergency, that they can help, and that they can earn a fair wage while they are doing so.

If local sources cannot supply the needed labor, the committee plans to approach the labor departments of the southern states to see if labor can be recruited, preferably from Negro colleges and schools. Imported workers would be housed in supervised camps, under this plan, and transported back home after the season is over.

Hangar Intact Moved

One of the biggest moving jobs ever undertaken in Connecticut is going on at Rentschler Field, the airport at the United Aircraft Corporation plant in East Hartford. To make room for a new $15,000,000 unit of the factory, being built to produce airplane engines for the United States Navy, the company is moving one of its airplane hangars. The hangar is two stories high, and weighs more than 1,000 tons. It has been raised two feet and is being moved on a system of tracks to its new location. A second hangar will be moved when this job is done.

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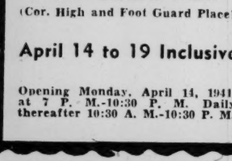
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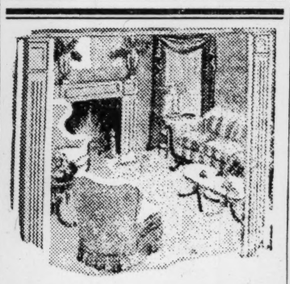
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On Banks of Mellow River, Hartford Presents Much of Cultural Worth

'Defense City' An Apt Title For Hartford

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—This mellowed city beside the Connecticut, long known as the "Insurance City," currently is bidding for the new title of "Defense City." Its total of direct defense orders from the United States and Great Britain does not top the list, but its contribution in such strategic items as Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, Colt's machine guns, and an impressive variety of machine tools make it a vital gear in the democracy-defense machine. Too, something must be said for the wholehearted fashion in which Connecticut labor and industry is turning to the job.

To break down the $600,000,000 in prime contracts awarded Connecticut by the Federal Government since last June into the $200,000,000 or so placed in Greater Hartford alone would be to give an incomplete picture of the activity here. For, while such items as aircraft engines, guns and ammunition are ordered direct, the great bulk of machine tools are not. And orders for these tools, products of the famed hands of Hartford's skilled workers, have poured in from all over the Country.

It has been estimated that only one-half of Hartford's industrial plants have received direct orders, yet the visitor is told that nearly every plant has been affected in some way by the defense program, and is making its contribution through sub-contracts.

By lumping the Federal orders with the British orders and estimating sub-contracts you conclude that instead of $200,000,000, Hartford County's defense business totals above $380,000,000. That's an estimate, let it be understood, because the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and other agencies that should deal in more exact figures haven't caught up with the procession yet.

Shops Thronged

With orders like these, and all given under demands for the utmost speed in delivery, superimposed upon a normally healthy, resilient economy, it can be seen why Hartford's shopping streets are thronged these Spring days of 1941, why its extra good stores are liberally patronized.

In fact, Hartford today would furnish a pretty good laboratory example for anybody desiring to examine the early stages of the economic effects of the defense program. Probably the ultimate index for measurement is employment. Today, Hartford industrial employment is running 50 per cent ahead of even the peak year of 1929.

Some 84,000 men and women are reported working by the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, compared with 37,000 two years ago, and their normal earnings are boosted tremendously by the fact they are averaging seven hours of overtime work each week. For this overtime work they are paid at the rate of time and a half their regular wage. Since many of the workers are classed as skilled, or semi-skilled, their level of base pay is high, too.

When this "blue collar" pay is added to the "white collar" pay of Hartford's 14,000 insurance company employees, some basis is seen for the big new home developments, the soaring automobile, refrigerator, radio, furniture and clothing sales. At the present moment, it is probable that there is being spent in Hartford weekly a good many times the total taken in any one week from the Klondike in its palmiest days.

Yet, there is none of the frenzied sense of a "boom" in Hartford. After all, Connecticut is the "Land of Steady Habits," the people can stand the hard test of prosperity as well as they withstood the hard test of depression. Savings banks always do a good business in Hartford.

There will be a cushion when the secondary effects of the defense program, the higher taxes and increased living costs, come along.

Dramatic Story

The most dramatic industrial story around Hartford, of course, concerns the Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine division of the United Aircraft. The story of its small beginnings and gradual growth through the slow development of commercial aviation and its sudden doubling and redoubling of production under successive waves of military demand is a story too well known to bear repetition here. Let it suffice, that the sprawling new plant in East Hartford today turns out about one-half the air-cooled military engines made in the United States, is the largest single employer of the labor in the community, and, in sum, the largest industry.

And it is expanding all the time. The firm just recently occupied a new assembly building, alone equal to the entire plant facilities of two years ago, and is now adding new workers to bring production to optimum. Some 300 are being taken on weekly just now, many coming from the training school operated by the company in Hartford. The probabilities are that 30,000 will be employed in the various United plants before summer's end. Contrast that with the 1938 figure of 7,500 employees!

Another less publicized but almost equally dramatic achievement has been the increase in production at Colt's Fire Arms Co. This firm which has been turning out the tools of "law and order" for more than a century is an old New England firm that has young ideas.

As the demand for weapons slumped off in recent decades Colt's augumented its line with dish washing machines, electrical devices, and, finally, jewelry. From the same post Civil War buildings that once sent six-shooters to the western plains, there came in recent years delicate plastic jewelry.

But the hands, and the machines, that had turned out the blue barrels, the fine automatics and other devices were still on hand when the emergency arose.

Fastest Firing

Today, Colt's is turning out the fastest firing machine gun in the world at what is believed to be the highest rate of production, though actual figures are not disclosed. In addition to expanding its own plant, Colt's is supplying technical help to General Motors, Savage Arms and Buffalo Arms in setting up plants to complete Colt's production of the Browning 30 and 50 caliber machine guns.

Besides its machine guns, Colt's make a 45 caliber officer's automatic and a new 37 millimeter anti-tank gun that is highly mobile.

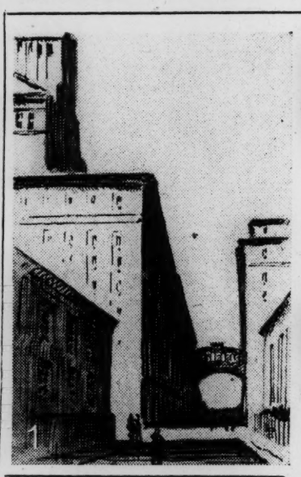
These are only two examples of what is being done in more than 100 Hartford factories.

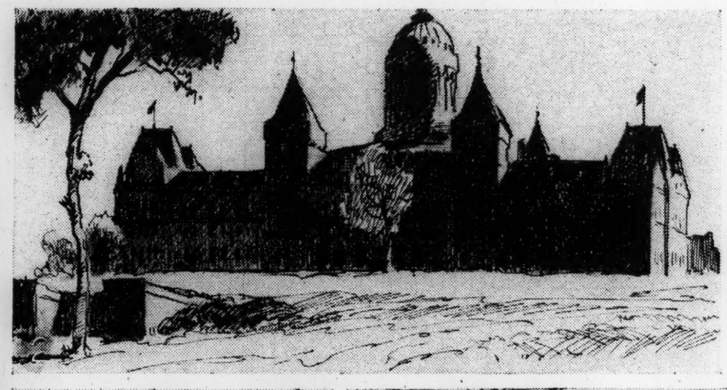
As financial, as well as political, capital of a rich portion of the Connecticut valley, Hartford is making contribution to the fiscal affairs of industries out of the immediate Hartford area. Loans for new machinery expansions, and pay rolls are being made all through a district famed for its diversity of defense products.

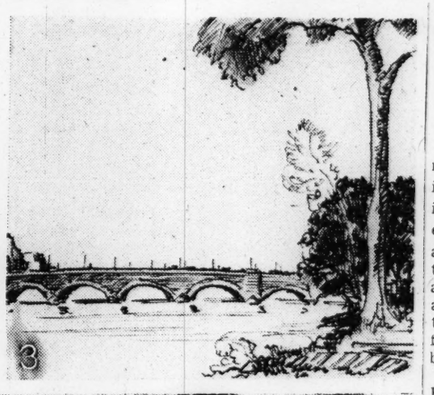
With their safety campaigns and instruction, their protection against loss to employer and employee, the great insurance firms of Hartford are making a contribution to defense that is national in scope.

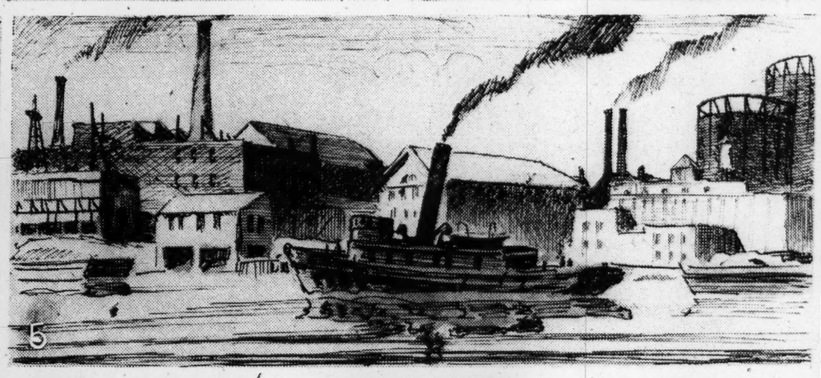
Hartford has assumed all this extra activity with every surface sign of ease. Of course, the automobile has made today's factory worker rather mobile. He can, and does, commute from long distances, as the huge, crowded parking areas at United Aircraft attest. He can even bring his own home with him, as the trailer camps illustrate.

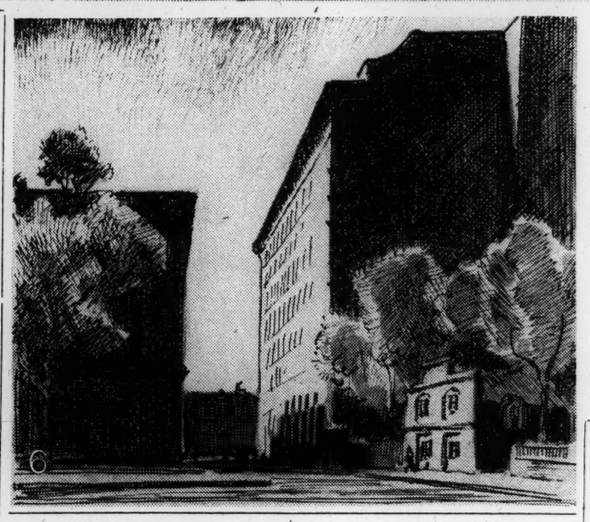
All these extra cars have given Hartford a more acute traffic problem. Already, they have had to order trackless trolley busses to replace the old style street cars, another bridge must span the Connecticut and new through arteries are plotted to accommodate the heavier traffic.











Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

(1) Looking up Grove Street toward the "Bridge of Sighs." (2) The State House in Hartford. (3) The only automobile span, at present, across the Connecticut at Hartford. (4) A view down a shopping street, with an old New England church contributing its architectural flavor. (5) The waterfront at Hartford. (6) Three generations of architecture on Atheneum North: the Adner Building, skyscraper of several decades ago; the Wadsworth Barn, a reminder of Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, Commissary General for the American forces during the Revolution. The Avery Memorial is on the left, said to be one of the most modern art galleries in the United States.

Co-operative Market Planned For Farmers of Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A regional market for farm produce, located in Hartford, is a definite possibility for the near future. The General Assembly is considering an appropriation of $200,000 to finance the establishment of the market and the City of Hartford has been asked to set a price on land in the South Meadows which the farmers have chosen as a desirable location.

The property, near Brainard Field, is part of the low land along the Connecticut River which has been useless because of recurrent floods, but which is now to be protected by the river dikes. Construction of the dikes is also forcing abandonment of the old farmers' market place, a circumstance which speeds the plan for a new and larger market.

If established, the market would have permanent quarters for wholesalers, a railroad siding for shipment of produce out of the State and parking area for hundreds of farmers' and buyers' trucks. The State would loan the money to a co-operative association of farmers, which would be the operating agency. Plans call for a market that would serve not only the truck gardeners in the Hartford area, but growers throughout Connecticut, relieving local markets of seasonal surpluses and handling sufficient volume to attract the buyers from the large chain stores and commission houses.

Hartford Wins Honor For Fire Prevention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford has won the grand prize for 1940 in a national contest for its fire prevention and fire fighting record. More than 1,100 cities competed in the contest, sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Hartford has won the first prize in its population class, 100,000 to 250,000, every year since 1933, with one exception. This is the first grand prize to come to Hartford.

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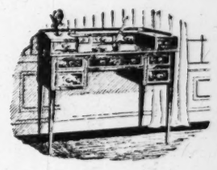
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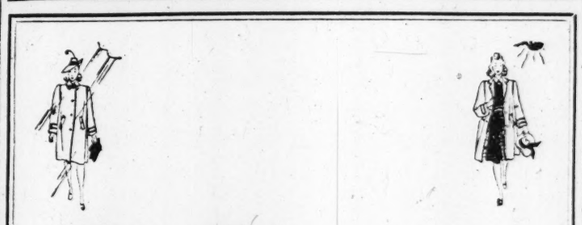
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Society of Early Music Closes Season—News of the Stage

Olga Averino, Soprano, Is Soloist in Final Concert

A strain of melody was played at the concert of the Boston Society of Early Music at the Women's City Club last evening which, if sounded before the "Information, Please" class might fetch two answers quite unlike, yet both without dispute correct. One memory expert might reply, "Silent Night"; and another, "Viola da gamba piece by Louis de Caix, early eighteenth century." So are periods brought together by a shred of tune. So does the art of composing dispute time and take the meaning out of chronology.

It does not always happen so simply, however, as that. Sometimes the resemblance rests in a general emotion rather than in a specific succession of notes. Take the stanzas, "Ed è pur dunque vero," set for soprano voice, two viols and harpsichord by Monteverdi. The form—a series of declamatory protestations, separated by instrumental interludes—is of the seventeenth century, but the idea is pure twentieth. The selfsame fancy is echoed in any love scene of modern Italian opera. Not a day intervenes, fairly speaking, between Monteverdi and Puccini. In a reasonable view, the two are not only fellow-countrymen; they are contemporaries.

On the program stood a couple of preludes and fugues from Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavier," and a note on the folder argued that they were in as much likelihood composed for a harpsichord as for a clavichord; and accordingly the Society's harpsichordist made bold to present them, by way of taking a solo turn. To lead controversy a step further, why does not a sonorous piano serve the purpose as well as either a twanging harpischord or a tinkling clavichord? Bach in some probability may have heard in imagination the keyboard instrument of today as he wrote. He may have anticipated a quality of tone, as Monteverdi anticipated a type of expression for solo voice.

By announcement from the platform, the concerts continue next season. The regular five performers appearing at this meeting comprised Paul Fedorowsky, descant viol; Albert Bernard, treble viol; Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba; Gaston Dufresne, bass viol (strung B-E-A-D); and Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord. They were assisted by Olga Averino, soprano, whose principal contribution, perhaps, was the First Lesson of the Tenebrae, "Quomodo sedet sola civitas," by Couperin, for voice, viola da gamba, and harpsichord. Pieces for various combinations of the instruments brought to attention the names of Cazzati, Gabriele, and Praetorius. Much good manners of past days was pictured in their music, especially in the dances, and a little boisterous fun glimmered from the sixteenth century in harpsichord variations on an air, "Est-ce Mars?" by Sweelinck.

W. P. T.

* * *

Nathan Gottschalk

Nathan Gottschalk gave a violin recital in Jordan Hall last night, assisted by Leonid Hambro as pianoforte accompanist. The program listed Intrada, by Desplanes-Nachez; Brahms' Sonata in A major, op. 100; Mozart's Concerto No. 5, in A; Chausson's "Poème;" Falla's Suite Populaire Espagnole, and Vieuxtemps' Ballade et Polonaise.

Mr. Gottschalk displayed a pure tone, a good technique, and a secure intonation. His approach to his music was serious, and he succeeded in accomplishing precise performances. His playing was wanting in interpretive value and in a sense of style. It revealed no fundamental stylistic distinction, for example, between composers so diverse as Brahms and Mozart. The readings were literal rather than imaginative. Phrasing was unsubtle, and rhythms were lacking in flexibility. Under inspiring direction, Mr. Gottschalk, one may suppose, might use his undoubted talent to better purpose.

Mr. Hambro, an excellent pianist, was a little too assertive an artist to mate well with his principal. A good-sized audience applauded cordially. L. A. S.

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Johnny Downs, Ingrid Bergman, and Warner Baxter
In "Adam Had Four Sons," current film at the Paramount and Fenway

© RKO Radio Pictures

Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery
In "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," continuing on the screen at the Keith Memorial

News of Orchestras

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give next week the final pair of concerts in the Monday evening-Tuesday afternoon supplementary series. The program will consist of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Prokofieff's orchestral suite, "Lieutenant Kijé," and the Second Symphony of Sibelius.

At the Friday and Saturday concerts of next week Dr. Koussevitzky will present Aaron Copland's "Quiet City" for the first time in Boston. The score was written last summer at Tanglewood on themes used by Mr. Copland in incidental music for Irwin Shaw's play of the same name. The other items of the program will be Howard Hanson's Second Symphony, written for the orchestra's 50th season, and three Wagner excerpts, Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Prelude to "Parsifal," and Overture to "Tannhäuser."

* * *

Native Works Played

The Boston Symphony Orchestra ranks second among American orchestras in number of American works played last season, and third in percentage. The Detroit Orchestra leads in the number of American works, and Detroit and Indianapolis in percentage. Detroit heard 23 American works, Boston, 13, and Indianapolis 9. The figures are taken from a survey by the National Music Council.

* * *

Chavez to South America

Carlos Chavez has been invited by the governments of Peru and Chile to conduct the Orquesta Sinfonica Nacional of each country, directly after his own series this season with the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico in Mexico City. This will mark Mr. Chavez's first appearances in South America. He will direct the orchestra in Peru in October and that in Chile in November.

Concert Plans At Tanglewood

Contemporary composers receive attention on the programs of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival of 1941. The concerts will be given in the Shed at Tanglewood, Lenox, in the first three weeks of August. One of the concerts will be devoted to Mozart's music, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the composer.

Works new to the festival will include the "Choros No. 10" of Villa-Lobos, Copland's "Quiet City," Hindemith's Cello Concerto, Barber's Violin Concerto, and Piston's Suite, "The Incredible Flutist."

There will be three concerts (Thursday and Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoon) in each of the three weeks of the festival, July 31-Aug. 17. The complete programs follow:

First week (July 31-Aug. 3.)
Haydn.....Symphony in G major, No. 88
Beethoven.....Symphony No. 3, "Eroica"
Schubert.....Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished"
Mendelssohn......"Italian" Symphony
Brahms.....Symphony No. 4 in E minor
Shostakovitch.....Symphony No. 5
Beethoven......"Leonore" No. 3
Debussy.....Three Nocturnes: "Clouds," "Festivals," "Sirens."
Villa-Lobos......"Chorus No. 10"
Copland......"Quiet City"
Hindemith.....Concerto for Violoncello

Second week (Aug. 7-10)
Mozart.....Requiem
Symphony in C major
Symphony in A major
Beethoven....Symphony No. 5 in C minor
Berlioz.....Symphony No. 2, "Romantic"
Brahms..Piano Concerto in B flat major, No. 2
Debussy......"La Mer"

Third Week (Aug. 14-17)
Beethoven......"Missa Solemnis"
Tchaikovsky.....Symphony No. 5
Sibelius.....Symphony No. 6
Vaughan Williams "A London Symphony"
Wagner..Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan und Isolde."
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."
Strauss....."Death and Transfiguration"
Barber.....Violin Concerto
Piston....."The Incredible Flutist"

Business Men's Pictures

At the Boston Art Club there is now on view the fourteenth annual exhibition of The Business Men's Art Club. Shown through April 19 will be paintings and drawings by the members.

Each annual display shows progress in the workmanship of this group of men who have chosen the hobby of pictorial art.

The exhibits reveal a commendable discipline, the ability to begin, carry on, and complete a picture. They have their influences, and some could be better chosen. But on the whole the exhibition shows a creditable achievement for painters who do not spend all their time wrestling with technical problems. D. A.

At the Telepix

"New York Parade" will be one of the principal items on the program of short features at the Telepix Theater beginning Friday. Other films will include "Alien Smuggling," "Florida Everglades," Cliff Edwards and Buckaroos, "Popular Science," travel film on Alaska, "Movie Tricks," and half an hour of newsreels.

Gioacchino and Maria Cebotari
In "The Dream of Butterfly," Italian film coming Saturday to the Fine Arts.

Plays and Players

"Women Aren't Angels," a new comedy by Vernon Sylvaine, is announced for a two-weeks' engagement at the Plymouth Theater beginning May 12. Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper will head the cast. The play will be presented by Lee Ephraim, the London producer, who was last represented in this country by "Spring Meeting" in 1939, and who before that presented, with the Theater Guild, "Call It a Day."

* * *

Seats go on sale today at the Shubert Theater for "Rose Marie" and at the Plymouth for "Tobacco Road." Both engagements begin Monday.

The New York Drama Critics Circle will meet on April 22 to choose the American and foreign plays on which to bestow their annual awards.

* * *

The Experimental Theater in New York, which has already presented a revival of Euripedes' "Trojan Women," will give its first modern play, "Steps Leading Up," at the Cort Theater, New York, Friday afternoon, April 18. Another new play, "Not In Our Stars," will be given at the Biltmore during the week of April 21.

* * *

"The Talley Method" is announced to close Saturday night at Henry Miller's Theater in New York.

New York's Experimental Theater

By Antoinette Perry

The author of the following article is President of the Experimental Theater, Inc., which presented the first performance of its initial production, "The Trojan Women," by Euripides, Tuesday.

New York

Looking back to the prehistoric days of early February, to the corporate beginning of the Experimental Theater, there is the memory of a line which stands out in my thought as worthy of a place beside Old Bill's famous "if you can find a better 'ole go to it." It was spoken in the council room of the Actor's Equity Association, where we were gathered together for one of our first executive meetings. The Experimental Theater was alive, but barely alive, a new born creature actually breathing but in no sense kicking up its heels and going places.

Actor's Equity Association and the Dramatists' Guild had formed the Experimental Theater "for the purpose of giving acting and playwriting talent a chance to exhibit their respective abilities in public performances" after years of earnest efforts on the part of a committee headed by Winifred Lenihan. Many people had worked spasmodically, contributing their enthusiasm or their wisdom for a few weeks now and again, but the consistently one-minded determination of Miss Lenihan was the motive power which finally caused Equity and the Guild to sign on the dotted line. And—so—it was done.

* * *

The incorporation papers had arrived from Albany, the "great seal" was doubling as a paperweight for the agenda of the day, and life was pretty exciting.

Constitution, bylaws, incorporators' meeting, special meetings with a tap of the gavel turning themselves into general meetings. Officers elected, Committees formed. All things accomplished eagerly—but—legally, according to Roberts rules and the advice of counsel. Heaps of mimeographed contracts appeared with each "whereas" in as proper a place as though the whole lot had not been put through machines by willing voluntary workers.

Then came the plays—plays—plays. That was our cornerstone as it is the cornerstone of the whole legitimate theater, plays—and the necessity of finding them.

The committee read plays, the committee wrote synopses. The committee reported its findings and the board considered, argued and agreed—and more plays arrived. It was then Miss Lenihan made the well remembered statement, after we had voted a resolution of thanks to Equity and the Guild for their help in giving us shelter for our meetings.

"Some day," said Miss Lenihan, "some day we'll really get going and have desk room of our own."

* * *

Desk room of our own.

We have desk room. We have an office; we overflow into a second office; a third has been added and next door, a fourth office has succumbed.

Apartments are not safe from us. Quiet libraries reverberate to the belligerent forthrightness of the play-reading committee. Three companies, with their attendant authors, directors, stage managers, and assistants, are rehearsing upstairs, downstairs, and in my lady's boudoir. At the moment, 110 contracts are waiting to be countersigned, and on theater stages, in the gray basement of old Union Church, and up five flights in the parlor of Ned Wayburn's dancing school, 110 actors and actresses are learning parts, rehearsing and readying three plays.

George MacLean

Vladimir Horowitz
Piano soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra this afternoon and Saturday evening.

Plays are read and marked for their seeming value, "A, B, or C," with an occasional deep, wailing "Z." And then the plays change readers until every play marked "A" or "B" is read by at least three quarters of those pledged to read.

And then the fun begins.

* * *

Frequently the plays are presented by a director with a chosen cast in mind. That is our easiest problem. Should we like the play, the next step is finding willing hands to type the parts, and then a full reading is scheduled. We have had several such readings in the past six weeks; readings which have gone no further because the author has realized at once the shortcomings of his script when it is read by a carefully rehearsed cast of talented actors from the framed distance of a stage, even though the auditorium is empty. It takes a blind and stubborn playwright not to see where his play limps and lags when given such treatment. So the author rushes to his workshop eager to re-write and carpenter, full of more worlds to conquer.

The play strong enough to pass the reading test is then put through the mill. No scenery, only lighting, as carefully planned as the budget will allow. Given for one performance or for three. We have a contract. That's the joy of it. A contract between Equity and the Guild and it's all there typed carefully (where the mimeographing ink didn't blur) allowing actors to play a maximum of three performances for no salary if the author promises—in witness triplicate—to see that any manager who buys his play within six months after our production pays 2 per cent of the gross Experimental Theater, one-half to help its continuance and one-half to the actors who have brought the production into being.

Yes—we have "desk room," now. We have activity. Whether it will develop or even last—we dare not prophesy. We only know that these authors will have a chance to be heard and these eager, vigorous, hard-working actors will have an opportunity to play to an invited audience of producers and agents and others who may wave the magic wand.

At least that part of the agenda has been carried out.

Damrosch Guest Of Philharmonic

Walter Damrosch has been added to the list of guest conductors for the centenary of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, next season. The other conductors, in order of appearance, are Leopold Stokowski, John Barbirolli, Bruno Walter, Artur Rodzinski, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Serge Koussevitzky, Fritz Busch, and Eugene Goossens.

Two important works with chorus are planned for next year. In October Mr. Stokowski will present the Mozart Requiem and in April Mr. Walter will conduct the Mahler Symphony No. 2 in C minor for orchestra, soprano and alto solos, and mixed chorus. On both occasions the orchestra will be assisted by the Westminster Choir.

It is also announced that, in negotiating contracts with its conductors for the Centennial, the Society expressed the wish that each conductor choose at least one American work.

The addition of Walter Damrosch to the list of conductors for the Centennial is particularly fitting, since the name of Damrosch is interwoven in the history of both the New York Symphony Society and the New York Philharmonic Society, the two great organizations which in 1928 became the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society.

Father and son dominate the story of the New York Symphony. It was founded in 1878 by Leopold Damrosch, who two years before had conducted the Philharmonic's thirty-fifth season.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"East Lynne," by Ellen Wood, presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Rebecca," Laurence Olivier, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Short subjects. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine." Ruth Chatterton. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time. "Americans All." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 915.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25, a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Of Human Bondage," Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. 3, 6:40, 10. "Theodora Goes Wild," Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:45, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford, and Margaret Sullavan. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:55. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward, and Fay Wray. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. **Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.**

Scollay—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford, and Margaret Sullavan. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:50, 9:45. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 12:10, 4:10, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"International Forum with Dorothy Thompson, William L. Shirer Wythe Williams, and Linton Wells." "Spirit of 1941." "Travel—San Francisco." "Breezy Little Bears," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Dorothy Thompson on World Crisis," "Pete Smith Quiz." "Rare Birds." "Comedy," cartoons and 30-minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brooks. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

Tremont—
"No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:10, 8:05. "Sign of the Cross." 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Sandy Gets Her Man," with Baby Sandy. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hurricane," Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. "Man's Castle," Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. "Down Argentine Way," 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 4:16, 7:55. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Jerry Colonna. 2, 5:40, 9:18.
Cleveland Circle: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. "The Fargo Kid," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett and Louis Hayward. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:16, 9:16. "Jennie," William Henry and Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 7:53.
Dorchester: "O Human Bondage," Bette Davis, "Goldwyn Follies," Charlie McCarthy. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Hudson Bay," Paul Muni. 3:05, 9:20. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 8:10.
Strand: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 8:23. "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:50, 6:50, 10:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "You're the One," 3:17, 9:36. "Dispatch from Reuters." 1:40, 7:59.
Park: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Long Voyage Home."

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:15. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 1:30, 4:57, 8:26. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:51, 6:18, 9:47.
Mystic: "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2, 7, 10. "Rod Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell. "Behind the News." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2:15, 8:35. "Pride of the Yukon." 3:30, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Flight from Destiny," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 8. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:16, 9:31.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Kit Carson." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Howard. 3:40, 8:30. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2:25, 6:50, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl," Paul Lukas. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild man of Borneo." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers and Buddy Rogers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Arkansas Judge," Weaver Bros. and Elviry. "Secret Evidence," Charles Quigley.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Four Mothers," with the Lane sisters. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker's orchestra. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2. Evenings 6:15.
Davis Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Laughing at Danger." 2 and 8.
Strand: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "The Devil Bat." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga." "Behind the News." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:10, 7:55. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 3:28, 9:13.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "Over the Moon." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Night Train." "Honeymoon for Three." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. (Children's show Saturday morning.)

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 3:33, 8:03. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

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COLONIAL TODAY 2:30 TONIGHT 8:30
The Theatre Guild Presents
HOPE FOR A HARVEST
An American Comedy by Sophie Treadwell with
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	584,020
1941 volume to date	36,805,949
1940 volume to date	56,390,968

Stock Prices Irregular As Selling Wanes

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Stocks shook off their declining tendencies in today's market and favorites managed to come back fractions in hesitant dealings.

Selling dried up at the start and, while many issues failed to recover, minor advances were a shade in the majority at the approach of the final hour. Steels and rails were favored. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

In view of the fact the exchange will be closed tomorrow for observance of Good Friday, brokers said, both buyers and sellers were loath to push commitments. A little short covering was noted here and there and some purchases were attributed to the belief the market had been "oversold" on adverse Balkan war news. The European scene still was none too cheerful but a slightly improved labor outlook at home, combined with persistent business optimism despite tax worries, bolstered sentiment.

Stocks drawing occasional support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Glenn Martin, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Texas Corp., American Telephone and du Pont.

Up at intervals in a spotty curb were Phoenix Securities, Penn-Road, and Pantepec. Aluminum of America wavered, along with American Gas and Montgomery Ward "A."

Bonds Generally Higher

The bond market was generally higher today despite a lack of rising power in some departments.

Going into the final hour fractional gainers outnumbered the unchanged and lower group by a slight margin. International Telephone 5s developed independent strength, gaining more than a point at one time.

Such issues as Missouri-Texas 5s of '62, "A," Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, "F," Baltimore & Ohio convertibles and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 were turned over in brisk volume at slightly improved prices.

Dealings were quiet in U. S. Government bonds in the listed market. Over-the-counter trading concentrated on the newly issued Reconstruction Finance Corp. notes, which were dealt in at a premium over the offering price. Long-term direct loans were mostly a little lower.

In the foreign division, Belgium 6s lost 3 points on a single transaction, and Rhine-Westphalia 6s of '53 moved down sharply, also in thin trade. Elsewhere prices were mixed and narrow.

City of New York 3s turned lively and added a small fraction.

Total Carloadings Off Sharply Due To Coal Strike

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 683,402 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 5.

This was a decrease of 108,723 cars, or 13.7 per cent (attributed by the association to the coal strike), compared with the preceding week; an increase of 80,567 cars, or 13.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 148,450 cars, or 27.8 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk	Increase over—Last wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	348,297	3,779	85,307
Less-than-carlot mdse	162,942	1,823	13,176
Coal	58,841	†109,986	†41,785
Grain and grain products	35,405	†1,549	5,297
Livestock	10,837	442	838
Forest products	38,682	1,343	7,042
Ore	18,238	1,736	7,863
Coke	10,160	†3,625	2,829

†Decrease.

Wheat Continues Gains in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—The wheat market's recovery from its retreat that followed opening of hostilities in the Balkans continued today, with prices moving upward for net gains of a full cent at times.

Buying, originating with professional and commercial interests and partly involving flour business, was limited, however, and was offset by transactions to adjust accounts for the Good Friday holiday. The possibility of far-reaching developments in the Balkans and uncertainty about details of the first government crop report of the year to be released later in the day, restricted operations.

N. E. Public Utilities

	xd	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec		19¾	22¼
do 6% pf		111½	----
Do 7% pf		143	----
Brockton G&L		4	5½
Central Me Powr 6% pf		99	103
Do 7% pf		108	111
Cent Vt Pb Serv 6% pf		104	108
East Utl Assoc		22	24
Do conv		2½	3½
Fall River G Wks		19½	22½
Fitchburg G &El		40	43
Green Mt Powr pf		75½	79½
Hartford Elec		53¾	56¾
Haverhill Elec		41	46
Haverhill Gas		9½	11½
Lawrence G & L		43	----
Lowell Elec		49	53
Lynn Gas & Elec		80	85
Mass Powr & Lt pf		14½	16½
Mass Utl Assoc pf		25¾	28½
Narr Elec pf		54½	56
N E Q & El 5½% pf		15½	18½
N E Powr Assoc		3¼	5¼
do 6% pf		38¾	41¾
N E Pub Serv 7% pr ln		69	73
Do 6% pr ln		66	70
Do 7% pf		9	11½
Do 6% pf		8	10
Newport Elec		26¼	28¼
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf		104½	108½
R I Pub Serv pf		30½	33
Rockland Lt & Pow		8¾	9⅞
Springfield Gas		12¼	13¾
Twin States G & E pr pf		107	----
West Mass Cos		25¼	27¾

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	46	45½	45½	Apr 8
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
157⅞	131⅛	Addressog (1)	2	131½	131½	131½	
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	37¼	37	37¼	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	1	½	½	½	Apr 9
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	10	½	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 9
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 9
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	150⅞	150½	150⅞	— ⅜
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	9	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	— ¼
37	27¼	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	28¼	27½	27½	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	4	15	15	15	— ½
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	Apr 8
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	*3	49½	49½	49½	— ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	46½	46¼	46½	+ ½
8¼	6¼	Am Bank Note	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Apr 9
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
38	31¾	Am Br S (.40g)	4	32½	32	32	— ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	6	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
69	56	Am C&F pf (7)	5	64	63½	63½	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	4	109½	109½	109½	— ½
8¾	7	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	— ¼
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	5	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 8
5	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 9
1½	¾	Am & For Pow	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 8
17¾	12½	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	7	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¾
4½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 8
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	*6	48	48¾	47¾	— 1⅛
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 9
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	—1
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17½	12	Am Locomotive	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr 9
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 9
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	61	1½	1¼	1⅜	
46¾	38	Am P&L $6pf 3k	4	38	37½	38	— ¼
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	3	33	32¾	32¾	—1
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	20	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	32	14¼	13⅞	14	
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr 8
45½	37¾	Am Sm&R (½g)	5	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	Apr 8
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Apr 8
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 9
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
94	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	— 2½
14½	12¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr 9
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	15	160½	159⅞	159⅞	— ⅛
73½	67	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	68¾	68¼	68¼	
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Apr 5
7	4⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	Apr 4
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	55½	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅞
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	22	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
54	50	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	30	23¼	22⅞	23	
14¼	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 9
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	28	27½	27½	—1¾
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 9
5½	4½	Armour Ill	8	4½	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	27¼	Arm Cork (¾g)	4	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 9
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (⅛g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	16	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	Apr 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	Apr 4
35⅛	31½	Associates (2a)	2	30	30	30	— 1½
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	49	25½	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	7	68	67½	67½	Apr 9
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	6	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
22¾	13½	Atl G&W Inds	4	21¾	21	21½	+ ½
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	6	27½	27	27	+ ⅞
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Apr 7
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	49	49	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Apr 4
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 8
27⅛	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 3
5¼	3	Aviation Corp	44	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	19	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
43⅝	31⅜	Balt & Ohio	5	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 9
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
247⅛	183¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	18	221⅛	217⅜	217⅝	— ¼
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	225⅛	225⅛	225⅛	Apr 9
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	7	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	15	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27½	27½	27½	
89½	73¾	Beth Steel(1½g)	8	74	73¼	73½	— ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122	122	122	
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	26	26	26	Apr 9
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr 9
10¼	7⅜	Blaw-Knox .15g	1	7½	7½	7½	
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 3
18⅜	13¾	Boeing Airplane	14	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
35	26¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	18⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Apr 9
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	6	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Apr 8
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	30½	30	30½	Apr 8
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Apr 5
12⅜	9⅜	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	10	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr 7
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅜	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr 9
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (⅜g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¾
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31	31	31	
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
8⅜	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr 9
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
21⅜	19⅞	But Bro pf (1½)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	Apr 9
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 9
11⅜	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr 9
12	9⅝	Byron Jack (1)	6	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	Apr 8
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Calihan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	
7¼	3½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	3	6	6	6	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13⅜	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	1	39	39	39	Apr 4
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2½	2½	Apr 8
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr 4
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
59¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Apr 9
50¼	40½	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	41	40½	40½	
28⅜	20⅞	Celanese (½g)	7	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¾g)	6	9¼	9	9	
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 9
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 7
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	7	31½	31	31½	+1
5⅜	3⅝	Cert-teed Prod	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18	18	18	Apr 9
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	12	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
102½	98	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Apr 9
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 9
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
2½	½	Chi Great West	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	16	6⅜	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Apr 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39	39	39	Apr 8
52½	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr 9
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Apr 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 8
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 8
72⅛	60⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	33	61¾	60½	60½	— ⅝
10¾	9	City I & F (.30g)	8	9⅛	9	9	
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 8
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	33	33	33	—2
33¾	26	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	25	25	25	—1
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	4	31	31	31	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	2	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	23½	Collins & A 2¼g	2	23	23	23	— ½
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	16	15½	15½	Apr 8
21¾	17⅝	Colum Br A .45g	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	Apr 8
21	17½	Colum Br B .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 9
4⅞	3¼	Col G&E (.10g)	35	3¼	3¼	3¼	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	78½	78½	78½	Apr 9
6⅞	4½	Colum Pict	2	4⅜	4½	4½	Apr 8
24⅞	22	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Apr 7
80⅛	73	Col Carb (1g)	1	74	73	73	Apr 9
31	27¾	Coml Credit (3)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+1
37⅞	33⅜	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Apr 4
11½	8¾	Coml Solv (¼e)	8	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	41	½	⅛	⅛	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	57⅜	57	57	— ½
30⅛	27½	Com Edis (1.80)	*9	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18½	15	Congoleum (1)	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	4	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	20⅛	Cons Edison (2)	29	20¼	20	20	— ¼
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr 9
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	Apr 9
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	7½	7½	7½	
3½	2½	Cons Laundries	12	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	14	5¾	5½	5⅝	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 8
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Apr 7
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr 7
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Apr 9
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	46	12¾	11⅝	12½	+ ⅞
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	21	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	+1
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	5	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	7	8	8	8	+ ¼
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	38⅜	37¼	37¼	—1
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	18	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	12	19⅝	19¼	19½	
23½	17¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	2	15	14¾	14¾	Ap

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Raw Materials Shortage Hits Tool Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—Shortages of skilled labor and delays in obtaining raw materials are preventing manufacturers of tools vital to defense work from using their full productive capacity, a survey by "Mill Supplies" said.

The trade publication said tool makers fell further behind in filling new orders during March, although 44 per cent worked at capacity.

Orders Pile Up

Roughly 78 per cent of manufacturers reported delays in deliveries to distributors. This compared with 70 per cent in February and only 43 per cent in January. About 63 per cent expected deliveries to become still slower, against 70 per cent in February.

Orders piled up in plants making equipment ranging from hack saw blades to light machine tools. About 44 per cent said they were unable to increase production further, against 35 per cent in February and 24 per cent in January.

The tool makers cited three factors as preventing further production increases:

1. Delays in obtaining raw materials (the most serious); 2. Shortages of skilled labor; 3. Manufacture of special items.

Around 34 per cent expected price increases because of rising costs for skilled labor and, in some instances, of raw materials. Most frequently mentioned increase was 5 per cent. A general price rise, it was said, might be challenged by the price stabilization division of the defense commission.

Distributors of supplies used in filling defense orders said a swing had started from the tooling up phase of national industrial effort into actual production.

Stocks of "perishable" items, those used up in making armament and other products, were being expanded to meet new demand.

Still Tooling Up

In some territories, the magazine noted, defense plants still were in the tooling up stage. In those areas machinery and capital equipment required to outfit the plants were in greatest demand. Hence manufacturers' shipments to distributors were slow and distributors' stocks contracted sharply.

Estimates by industrialists indicated that from 50 to 70 per cent of all manufacturers' orders were through distributors.

OPM now has two advisors coordinating the activities of distributors.

In many industries the distributor, through long experience with the needs of the area in which he is located, can supply tools in a few hours when a direct order to the manufacturer might result in a delay of days.

Ford Shutdown Cuts Auto Production

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive News in its weekly survey of automobile production estimated that this week's assemblies would total 100,-395, which it describes as a new low for the year and due to the halting of operations by the Ford Motor Company.

Last week's output was estimated at 114,500 cars and trucks. A year ago this week assemblies numbered 103,853.

The trade publication placed General Motors' production at 54,-580 cars and trucks compared with last week's 53,620. Chrysler output was estimated at 26,705 compared with the previous week's 26,592.

A few Ford branches were reported able to get about one day's operation this week before materials supplied by the Rouge plant were exhausted. Their output along with the production of the Ford Canadian plant was placed at a total of 2,450 cars. Last week the Ford aggregate was 17,650.

Minimum Hosiery Wage of 36c Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 36 cent minimum wage for the seamless hosiery industry was recommended to the wage-hour division today by an industry committee.

This would be an increase of 3½ cents over the present rate and it was estimated that about 27,000 of the 62,000 workers in the industry would be affected.

The committee suggested the increase be made effective next September 15.

Leading Exchanges Close Good Friday

By the Associated Press

New York

Major domestic commodity and securities exchanges throughout the Nation will be closed on Good Friday, April 11. The New York Cocoa and Wool Futures Exchanges will also remain closed on Saturday, April 12. Livestock markets, however, will operate as usual as will the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Foreign markets will suspend trading on Friday with the Montreal securities exchange taking an additional day off on Easter Monday, April 14.

Buenos Aires grain markets will enjoy a three-day respite from business cares beginning Thursday, April 10, while the London and Liverpool exchanges will close for two days, Friday and Saturday.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.4	107.4	107.4
1 3s 48-46 reg	109.21	10.921	109.21
1 3s 55-51	111.9	111.9	111.9
2 2½s 54-52	102.18	102.18	102.18
6 2⅞s 60-55	109.13	109.13	109.13
5 2¾s 63-58	108.24	108.24	108.24

New York City Bonds

44 3s 80	100¾	100⅝	100¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
17 Alleghany cv 5s 44	94¼	94	94¼
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81	81	81
1 Alleghany 5s 50 st	56	56	56
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	107	107
3 Am&For P5s 2030	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
10 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
4 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
13 Am T&T 5½s 43	102 25-32	102¾	102¾
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
14 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32	32	32
1 Arm Del 4s'57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
11 Arm Del 4s'55	105¾	105⅝	105¾
11 AT&SF 4s'95	109	108¾	108¾
2 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	91	91	91
5 AT&SF 4½s'48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 A C Line 1st 4s'52	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 A C Line cit 4s'52	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
8 A C Line 4½s'64	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	34	34	34
101 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	95	92⅞	95
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67½	67½	67½
62 B&O '95 st A xin	38½	38	38
45 B&O '95 st C xin	44½	44	44
64 B&O 2000 st D xin	38⅜	37¾	38
51 B&O '96 st F xin	38⅜	37¾	38
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s'51 st	58½	58½	58½
36 B&O S W '50 st	48½	47¾	47⅞
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	47	47	47
21 Bell Tel 5s'48 B	110½	110½	110½
28 Beth Stl 3½s'52	106	105¾	105¾
1 Beth Stl 3s'60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Boston&Me 5s'55	84½	84	84½
6 Boston&Me 4½s'70	26	25⅝	26
19 Bos & Me 5s A 4s'55	16½	16⅛	16½
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	91½	91½	91½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Buf R&P 4½s'57	43¼	43	43
4 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Can Cou 5s'62	84¾	84¾	84¾
11 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101½	101	101
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100	99⅞	100
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100⅞	100½	100½
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	99½	99½	99½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Can Pac 5s'54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Can Pac 5s'54	76	76	76
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
10 Can Pac 4s perp	60	59½	59½
2 Garriers & Gen 5s '50	101	101	101
13 Celanese 3s '55	98⅛	97½	98
10 Ce of Ga 5½s'59	3½	3½	3½
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
44 Cen Pac 5s '60	51½	50⅝	51½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72⅜	72¼	72¼
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 ChpP&W(38 4¾s '50	104½	104½	104½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 CB&Q 4½s'77	74	74	74
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86⅛	86	86
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98½	98½	98½
5 CB¾Q 3½s Ill '49	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 Ch Ind Ind inc '97	23½	23½	23½
13 CtGtW inc 4½s '2038	36¼	35¾	36¼
28 Ch Gt West 4s '88	67¾	67¼	67¼
2 Chi I & L 5s '47	23	23	23
53 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
83 CMSP&P ai 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1 CM&SJ 4½s '89C	36½	36½	36½
1 CM&SJ 4½s '89E	36	36	36
31 CM&SP Gen 4s '89	35½	35¼	35¼
7 Chi&NW 3½s '37	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	23½	23½	23½
8 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
6 Chi&NW 4s '87 A	11½	11¼	11½
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
16 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17⅜	17½
37 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	10	9⅞	9⅞
25 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 CRI&Pac & SE rfg 5s '60	64	64	64
5 Chi Un Sta 3½s '63	100	100	100
2 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞
16 CCC & St L 4½s '77	56¾	56	56¾
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	105	105	105
1 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	77	77	77
2 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	70	70	70
31 Col & So 4½s '80	207⅜	203⅜	207½
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103½	103½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Col & So Oh El 3¼s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Comi Mack inc '69 ww	36	36	36
8 Comw Ed cv 3½s '58	112	112	112
3 Con Oil 3½s '51	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s55	93½	93½	93½
1 Cuba No Rds 5½s82rct	16¼	16¼	16¼
17 Cuba RR 5s52	18¾	18½	18½
3 Dayton P&L 3s70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
13 Del&Hud rfg 4s43	51	50½	51
1 Del P&L 4½s'71	107	107	107
2 D&RG 4½s36	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 D&RG 4s36	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
21 D&RG West 5s'78	111⅜	105⅜	103¾
1 Dow Chem 3¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Dul Miss & I 3½s 62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100	100	100
4 ElJoliet & E 3¼s 70 M	104½	104½	104½
50 Erie rfg 5s 67	22⅜	22¼	22¼
24 Erie rfg 5s 75	22½	22¼	22⅜
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	48¾	48¾	48¾
17 Erie-cv-4s 53A	43½	43¼	43½
1 Erie-cv-4s 53M	43½	43½	43½
5 Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	102½	102½	102½
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10	10	10
7 en Stl Cast 5½s 49	87⅞	87½	87⅞
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46G	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97¼	97½
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	67	67	67
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	102½	102½	102½
12 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28⅜	27¾	27¾
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44¼	44⅞
14 Hud&Manine 5s 57	11⅛	11	11
15 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	19	43⅛	43
33 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41¾	42
2 Ill Cen 5s '51	59½	59½	59½
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45¼	45	45¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42	42	42
8 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	103	103
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13½	13½	13½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	13½	13½	13½
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45½	45½	45½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
27 Int T&T 4½s 52	41	39¾	41
22 Int T&T 5s 55	43½	42	43½
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	54	53	54
33 Jones&LaughlSt3¼s61	97	96	96
3 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	42	42	42
7 K C South 5s 50	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
4 K C South 3s 50	66¾	66½	66½
5 K C Term 4s 60	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	103 7-32	103 7-32	103 7-32
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	60½	58	60½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59	59	59
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	94	94	94
1 LS&MS 3½s 97	94	94	94
10 Leh&N Y 4s45	40⅛	40	40
3 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	91	90¾	91
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	45	45	45
1 LehValCoal5s 64 st	41	41	41
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46	45⅞	46
25 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32¼	31¾	31¾
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28	27½	27½
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25⅜	25	25⅛
2 Libby McN&L 4s55	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	125	125	125
3 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	96⅜	96½	96½
12 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96½	96½
22 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86½	85¾	86½
5 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	105½	105½	105½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
93 McKess&Rob5½s50	109½	109¼	109¼
50 MSP&SSMar16s53	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
10 MSP&SSM td 5s 38	10	10	10
15 MSPGSSM cn 4s 38	10¼	10	10⅛
74 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25⅛	24½	25
30 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9¾	9½	9½
13 M-K-T 4½s 78	23	22¼	22⅞
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34½	33¾	34½
15 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21⅞	21¾	21¾
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
22 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22⅞	22½	22½
63 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22¾	22½	22½
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23	22½	23
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22¾	22⅜	22½
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	2	2⅛
11 Mout Pow 3¾s 66	105¼	105	105¼
11 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39¼	39	39
9 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35¼	34⅞	35¼
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69	69	69
23 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123	123	123
1 NOTex&M 5½s '54	40½	40	40
7 NOTex&M 5s '56 C Ct	38	38	38
1 NY&Q'nsE'nP 3½s'65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	64¼	64¼
53 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅞	57	57⅞
8 NYC cn 5s '98	63⅞	63¼	63¼
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61½	61½	61½
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	100 13-32	100 13-32	100 13-32
14 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	63	62⅞	62⅞
3 NYChi&StL 6s '41	96	96	96
4 NYChi&StL 5½s'47A	72¼	71¾	72¼
29 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	61	60½	61
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	93½	93½	93¼
5 NY Conn Gas 3½s'65	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	64¾	64¾	64¾
12 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61	61	61
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 NYNH&HRR 4s'73A	53	52⅞	53
2 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
7 NYNH&H 4½s'67	24½	24¼	24¼
1 NYNH&H 4s'55	23	23	23
2 NYNH&H 4s'56	23	23	23
3 NYNH&H 4s'59	5¾	5¾	5¾
16 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	23	22¾	23
5 NY Steam 3½s'63	106⅛	106	106
3 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	35	35	35
2 NY Tel 3¼s'67	108½	108½	108½
28 NY W&Bost4½s'46	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	17	16¾	17
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 rgn ct	17	17	17
5 Nor Am Co 4s'59	105	105	105
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65¼	65¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58½	58½	58½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	51⅞	52½
13 Nor Pac 4s'97	79¼	78⅞	79¼
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
8 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107¾	107⅝	107⅞
3 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb.	60	60	60
4 Argentine 4½s 48	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Argentine 4½s 71	66	65¾	66
2 Australia 5s 57	59	58½	58½
8 Australia 4½s 56	51	50½	50½
2 Belgium 7s 55	75	74	74
1 Belgium 6s 55	75	75	75
1 Brazil 8s 41	18⅞	18¾	18¾
30 Brail 6½s 26-57	16	16	16
28 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16⅜	16½
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3 Buen A 4½s 77	45¼	45¼	45¼
19 Canada 5s 52	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4 Canada 4s 60	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
4 Canada 3¼s 61	85	84½	85
4 Canada 3s 67	83	83	83
1 Canada 2½s 45	94	94	94
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	11	11	11
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	10½	10½	10½
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asdv	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chile 6s 62 asd	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	34	34	34
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Cuba 4½s 49	101	101	101
6 Den 6s 42 wd	53¼	53	53¼
1 Denmark 4½s 62	46	46	46
2 Den 4½s 62 wd	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9	9	9
2 Ger Gov 7s 49	13⅜	13½	13⅜
1 GtConElPJap 6½s 50	65	65	65
2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	20	20	20
1 Japan 6½s 54	61½	61½	61½
15 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	68	68	68
2 Mex 6s asd 33	5¼	5¼	5¼
8 Milan City 6½s 52	20	19½	20
2 N Sou Wales 5s 57	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
5 Norway 4¼s 65	33	33	33
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	39½	39½	39½
11 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
5 Poland 8s 50	4½	4½	4½
4 Queensld 7s 41	94	94	94
3 Rhine-West 6s 53	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
18 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7	6⅞	7
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	8½	8½	8½
12 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Rome 6½s 52	21¼	21	21¼
1 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Silesia El 6½s 46	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	43	43	43
9 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s'79	40¾	40½	40¾
1 Yokohama 6s 61	46	46	46

Mond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 4,374,000; previous day, 9,570,500; week ago, 10,531,400; year ago, 6,219,700; two years ago, 5,338,000; Jan. 1 to date, 665,663,475; year ago, 483,606,900; two years ago, 529,828,575.

Foreign Bonds

3 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb.	60	60	60
4 Argentine 4½s 48	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Argentine 4½s 71	66	65¾	66
2 Australia 5s 57	59	58½	58½
8 Australia 4½s 56	51	50½	50½
2 Belgium 7s 55	75	74	74
1 Belgium 6s 55	75	75	75
1 Brazil 8s 41	18⅞	18¾	18¾
30 Brail 6½s 26-57	16	16	16
28 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16⅜	16½
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3 Buen A 4½s 77	45¼	45¼	45¼
19 Canada 5s 52	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4 Canada 4s 60	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
4 Canada 3¼s 61	85	84½	85
4 Canada 3s 67	83	83	83
1 Canada 2½s 45	94	94	94
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	11	11	11
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	10½	10½	10½
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asdv	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chile 6s 62 asd	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	34	34	34
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Cuba 4½s 49	101	101	101
6 Den 6s 42 wd	53¼	53	53¼
1 Denmark 4½s 62	46	46	46
2 Den 4½s 62 wd	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9	9	9
2 Ger Gov 7s 49	13⅜	13½	13⅜
1 GtConElPJap 6½s 50	65	65	65
2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	20	20	20
1 Japan 6½s 54	61½	61½	61½
15 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	68	68	68
2 Mex 6s asd 33	5¼	5¼	5¼
8 Milan City 6½s 52	20	19½	20
2 N Sou Wales 5s 57	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
5 Norway 4¼s 65	33	33	33
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	39½	39½	39½
11 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
5 Poland 8s 50	4½	4½	4½
4 Queensld 7s 41	94	94	94
3 Rhine-West 6s 53	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
18 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7	6⅞	7
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	8½	8½	8½
12 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Rome 6½s 52	21¼	21	21¼
1 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Silesia El 6½s 46	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	43	43	43
9 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s'79	40¾	40½	40¾
1 Yokohama 6s 61	46	46	46

Mond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 4,374,000; previous day, 9,570,500; week ago, 10,531,400; year ago, 6,219,700; two years ago, 5,338,000; Jan. 1 to date, 665,663,475; year ago, 483,606,900; two years ago, 529,828,575.

Investment Trusts

Affiliated F inc	2.26	2.47
Amerex Hold	12.50	14.00
American Business Shares	2.66	2.91
Axe-Houghton fund	9.75	10.48
Boston Fund	12.89	13.86
British Type Invest	.08	.18
Broad Street Invest	19.70	21.30
Bullock Fund	11.35	12.45
Can Invest Fund	2.40	3.20
Century Shares Trust	23.61	25.38
Chain Store Invest	15.07	16.03
Dividend Shares	1.00	1.11
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	17.09	18.16
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.08	10.71
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.75	14.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.86	15.99
Fund Investors Inc	14.33	15.70
Gen Capital	24.89	26.76
Gen Investors Tr	4.30	4.68
Incorp Investors Tr	13.19	14.18
Inst Bank Group	.88	.98
Inst Sec Insurance	1.12	1.23
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd*	20.20	20.20
Loomis Sayles Mut*	72.80	72.80
Maryland Fund	3.10	4.60
Mass Invest Tr	16.91	18.18
Mass Inv 2d Fund	8.04	8.65
Mutual Invest	8.11	8.86

*Bid 2c less if not held 3 years.

Nation Wide Voting	.98	1.11
New England Fund	10.07	10.68
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.00	17.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.74	12.56
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.15	6.05
Railway & Light Sec	5.50	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.92	3.27
Scudder S & C	76.62	78.16
Spencer Trask Fund	12.52	13.29
Stand Util Inc	.22	.25
State Street Invest	57.50	60.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.45	.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.67	.76
US El Lt & P Voting	.83	
Wellington Fund	13.04	14.35
World Investment Tr	3.11	3.45

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.32	
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.82	
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.56	
Diversified Tr C	3.10	....
Diversified Tr D	4.55	5.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.25	3.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.07	4.83
Nation Wide Sec	3.24	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.87	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.29	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1056	2.24	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1058	1.85	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.01	....
US El

Commerce and Finance

U. S.-Latin American Trade Expands—Britain Biggest Buyer

Business and Industry

Commodity Price Stabilization Plan Weighed in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article I

NEW YORK—Wall Street recently has been shaken, not exactly to its foundations, but at least faintly, by a new monetary theory. Title-holder as the most active committee today proposing a new monetary plan is the Committee for Economic Stability, at 80 Broad Street, whose active force is Ben Graham, author of "Storage and Stability," around whose proposal the Committee has rallied.

A few weeks ago the Commodity Club of New York, whose members work in connection with the various commodity exchanges in New York, heard at one of its regular dinner meetings a two-sided discussion of the Graham "Storage and Stability" plan, and if the plan survived the meeting it bids fair to take the place once occupied in monetary theory by the Fisher-sponsored Committee for the Nation, and before that by the Kemmerer-sponsored Stable Money Committee.

The Graham "Committee for Economic Stability" is now actively organizing, and while it has so far found no angel, it is full of enthusiasm, has recruited a considerable membership, and is already squaring off to do battle with the Walter Spahr National Committee of Economists whose hope and dream is to get this country back in the sweet by and by to the old full and free gold standard. The Graham Committee has not yet succeeded in making its most logical political tie-up, with farm leaders in Washington, but it may yet do so to produce the marriage of a formidable theory with a formidable political force.

The Storage and Stability Theory

The "Storage and Stability" theory in a nutshell is somewhat as follows: The Committee for Economic Stability would like to see Congress take a group of some 25 everyday garden-variety commodities like wheat, copper, cotton, and petroleum—preferably those actively traded on futures exchanges—as a composite (if there can be such a thing standard of value for the currency.

An arbitrary block of such commodities, valued at $10,000, would be acceptable by the Treasury for $10,000 of United States currency. Anyone with the specified commodities in the specified amounts (or the equivalent in futures contracts or warehouse certificates) could present them to the United States Treasury and receive $10,000 in crisp new money. Conversely anybody with $10,000 in United States legal tender money could present it to the Treasury and get same said commodities in the specified weight and fineness. The machinery so far would work like the coinage and redemption machinery of the old-fashioned gold standard. It would also work, to a remarkable degree, like the present ever-normal granary plan of the farm program, by which term former Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture put an idealistic halo round the New Deal continuance of the old Farm Board program.

Practically any kind of fall in prices would push down one of several of these 25 commodities, in the open market. That, of course, would drive the total cost, in the open market, of the $10,000 lot of commodities below $10,000. Then there would be a profit in buying them in the open market and turning them over to the Treasury for $10,000. Probably a special class of brokers or special departments of the big commodity houses would attend to this, for considerable paper work would be required in the purchase and assembling of the necessary warehouse certificates, contracts, etc.—a type of work which commodity spot and futures houses are well equipped to carry out.

How Plan Works

Conversely, of course, any appreciable rise in the general price level would push some of these commodities up, so that the open market price of the whole $10,000 "market-basket" would slightly top $10,000, and there would be an arbitrage or broker's profit in presenting $10,000 to the Treasury, receiving the commodities, and selling them out in the open market.

The Treasury might charge a small amount of "seigniorage" in the form of interest and warehousing charges, and, of course, brokers would have to reckon in the cost of the arbitraging paper work before putting through one of these transactions, but this matter has not been very carefully considered by the Committee and in point of fact would probably prove a minor matter if no more serious objection turned up against the plan.

To a certain degree, in short, the movement of commodities into and out of the Treasury-held reserves or inventories would be something like the present movement of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, and other loan commodities into the warehouse holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That wholly owned affiliate of the Treasury now makes "non-recourse" loans on major farm staples to officially approved farmers, and in effect these non-recourse loans amount to a price-pegging operation. The CCC does not immediately take title to the crops. But the plan has the same effect on the open market prices as it would if it were a straight-out purchase or price-pegging arrangement.

Current prices of cotton and wheat, for example, in recent months, have fluctuated within narrow ranges defined, in the last analysis, by the CCC loan operation; if either commodity sold only on its statistical position the price would probably drop 50 per cent; but the open market price in practice is held up by the fact that substantial quantities of cotton and wheat are placed in "loan" by the farmers, and is held down by the fact that any important rise would lead farmers to "re-possess" their loaned cotton.

Commodity Reserve Plan

Another parallel for the operation of the multiple commodity reserve plan is the operation of the old-fashioned free gold standard. Since the Treasury was required by Congress to stand ready to buy any and all gold offered it, at the stipulated price of $20.67 per pure ounce, the open market price couldn't go lower, and since it had to redeem all currency offered, at the same rate, the price could never go higher. Since there was no seignurage charge and the handling costs of gold are small, the open market price of gold under the gold standard was pegged within the narrowest possible limits. In the case of the ever-normal granary, or Farm Board plan, the open market price is pegged within a somewhat wider range.

It is not the idea of the Committee that the individual commodities would be price-pegged—only the composite price of the whole $10,000 "market-basket" of commodities. In practice a drop in one might cause a rise in others; for if one part of the "basket" dropped in price, brokers might find it worth while to bid up others in order to accumulate the whole total necessary to get the promised $10,000.

The Committee hopes this plan would "assist in stabilizing business and economic conditions generally," and "protect the banking system and the price structure as a whole against extreme deflations of bank credit." The plan is considered "automatic, impersonal, non-political, and self-controlling, involving no use of an index number, no curtailment of production or regimentation of any sort, no modification of banking or market procedures, no vesting of discretionary powers in anyone for managaing the currency or regulating prices or production or consumption.

These hopes will be considered in a second article.

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AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $2.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable April 30, 1941 to stockholders of record April 21, 1941. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT, *Treasurer*

April 9, 1941.

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Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

We have compiled for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor 23 Stocks whose earnings and dividend records will warrant your approval.

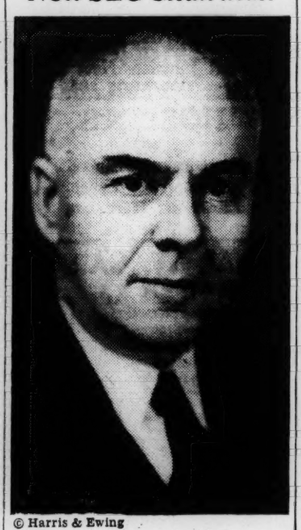
WRITE FOR THIS GOODWILL SERVICE

Life Insurance Payments Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The Institute of Life Insurance announced payments to life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries in the first two months of 1941 totaled $455,527,000. The daily rate was 5.8 per cent ahead of the 1940 payments. Inheritance benefits amounted to $173,052,000. Paid out on maturing endowment policies was $48,299,000.

In the two months annuity payments were $27,223,000 and disability payments $17,460,000.

New SEC Chairman



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Edward C. Eicher

Eicher Succeeds Frank as the New Chairman of SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward C. Eicher has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Securities Commission and said immediately that he would continue the policies of his predecessor, Jerome N. Frank, who soon will become a judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Frank has resigned as Chairman, but is not expected to resign as commissioner for several days.

"I think that it goes without saying, in view of my record, that I will continue Mr. Frank's policies," Mr. Eicher told reporters. "I believe in those policies, and my record of support is the most convincing evidence I can give that they will be pursued."

Mr. Eicher is 62, a native of Washington County, Iowa, and a former member of Congress from the First Iowa District. He was for nine years Assistant General Attorney of the Iowa district of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He resigned in 1918 to become a member of the law firm of Eicher, Livingston & Eicher, in Washington, Iowa.

Mr. Frank's retirement and Mr. Eicher's appointment will leave a vacancy on the commission. A likely candidate for the post is seen in Ganson Purcell, head of the trading and exchange division of the SEC.

World Tin Output First Two Months Of 1941 Shows Good Gain Over 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World production of tin in February is estimated at 17,800 long tons compared with 17,400 long tons in January, according to the current issue of the Statistical Bulletin published by the Tin Research Institute.

Production for the first two months of 1941 was 35,200 tons against 30,800 tons in the first two months of 1940. Exports at the end of February, 1941, are shown below in long tons of tin:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Belgian Congo	*	*	*
Bolivia	4,584	3,150	*
French Indo-China (estimated)	130	130	130
Malaya	9,865	5,764	5,081
Neth. E. Indies	5,267	3,275	3,852
Nigeria	307	994	1,469
Thailand	1,962	1,107	1,263

*Not yet available.

United States deliveries totaled 12,195 tons in February, 1941, against 12,760 tons in January, 1941. For the first two months of 1941, United States deliveries totaled 24,955 tons compared with 16,380 tons in the corresponding period of 1940

Consumption of tin in the United Kingdom totaled 2,672 tons in January, 1941, compared with 2,198 tons in December, 1940, and 2,620 tons in January, 1940.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carry-over decreased by 2,103 tons during February, 1941, to 57,703 tons at the end of the month. Stocks at the end of February, 1940, amounted to 47,525 tons.

Martin Resigns As Exchange Head

NEW YORK (AP)—William McChesney Martin, Jr., has tendered to the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange his resignation as president of the institution, effective April 16, the day he will be inducted into the United States Army.

The board announced it accepted the resignation "with much regret."

Mr. Martin, 34 years old, has been president of the exchange three years, receiving a salary of $48,000 annually. When called into the U. S. selective service draft for Army training, Mr. Martin asked that he be "made a private." His Army pay will be the $21 a month all draftees get at the start.

Insurance Loss on Greek Ship Set at $3,000,000

NEW YORK (AP) — American maritime insurance underwriters have been notified that the Greek steamer Petalli, destined for the United States with a $3,000,000 cargo of tobacco and olive oil, was bombed April 8 in Piraeus, the seaport of Athens.

The steamer, of 6,565 gross tons, was reported afire and "probably a total loss."

The $3,000,000 insurance policy, shared by various American companies, was said to represent the heaviest single loss suffered in the local insurance market since the war began.

Bond Stores Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Bond Stores, Inc., with 60 stores throughout the country, reported net profit in 1940 of $2,690,553, equal to $3.83 a share on its capital stock. This compared with $2,643,552, or $3.77 a share, in 1939.

U. S. February Trade Up With Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Trade gains between Latin America and the United States were reported by the Commerce Department in an analysis of February exports and imports.

Exports to Latin America totalled $62,000,000 in February, an increase of $3,000,000 over January, and imports from Latin America amounted to $82,000,000, a gain of $11,000,000.

This gave Latin America a $20,000,000 favorable margin in trade. Before the European war, United States shipments to Latin America were larger than imports, frequently causing shortages of American money in Latin America for further purchases.

Continuing a trend since the beginning of the war, trade with the British Empire overshadowed most other trade. Of February's $303,413,000 exports, 59 per cent went to British Empire countries and 41 per cent of American imports totalling $233,702,000 came from the British Empire.

Trade with Japan continued to decline.

Comparisons of February foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (Figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	Feb. 1940	Jan. 1941	Feb. 1941
Exports total	347,106	325,355	303,413
Europe	165,814	126,772	96,336
North America	71,735	92,471	98,243
South America	37,000	29,188	29,381
Asia	52,525	49,695	52,131
Oceania	9,243	5,181	7,368
Africa	10,789	22,047	19,954
Exports by Principal Countries			
Belgium	9,811	.....	.....
Canada	43,130	61,886	64,419
China	9,712	4,660	8,887
France	39,277	1	375
Germany	4	.....	.....
Italy	9,598	.....	.....
Japan	15,399	11,588	11,108
Mexico	7,522	8,507	9,824
Netherlands	7,415	1	1
Philippine Islands	7,965	6,782	7,198
U. S. S. R.	7,320	2,501	9,673
United Kingdom	58,658	116,631	77,269
Imports total	200,068	228,671	233,702
Europe	38,015	20,154	17,941
North America	50,226	61,060	63,500
South America	35,379	46,837	53,825
Asia	63,948	85,070	80,233
Oceania	2,019	5,347	9,465
Africa	10,481	10,203	8,739
Imports by Principal Countries			
Belgium	3,889	1,241	705
Canada	26,279	35,486	34,287
China	7,059	7,524	5,614
France	4,786	493	635
Germany	933	532	848
Italy	2,603	25	39
Japan	7,995	10,391	8,127
Mexico	6,732	7,743	7,516
Netherlands	1,464	19	28
Philippine Islands	7,092	7,857	7,627
U. S. S. R.	520	1,811	328
United Kingdom	8,945	9,777	9,443

Food Prices Rise Almost 3 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The retail cost of food has increased almost 3 per cent in the past year, largely because of higher prices for meats, eggs and dairy products, the Labor Department reported.

Between March, 1940, and March this year retail prices in selected cities in New England increased less than 2 per cent, but in most of the other cities where price changes have been watched, the increases have been as high as 8 per cent.

The largest increase since March, 1940, was 8.2 per cent in Norfolk, Va. An increase of nearly 6 per cent was reported for San Francisco.

Between February 18, and March 18, retail food costs over the country increased one-half of one per cent and the department said that preliminary reports from 18 cities on April 1 indicated further price advances.

Colonial Steel Products Boosts Hourly Wages 10c

MONACA, Pa. (AP)—The Colonial Steel Products Company has voluntarily granted a wage increase of 10 cents an hour to about 400 employees, Superintendent Alex Nimick reported.

The raise, similar to one announced Monday by the National Corporation, is retroactive to April 1. Mr. Nimick said about 80 per cent of the company's production of processed steel is devoted to defense needs.

The minimum pay has been 63 cents an hour.

Money in Use Increases $1.04 Per Person in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation increased an average of $1.04 per person during March.

The Treasury said $8,924,127,606 of coin and currency was in circulaion outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks on March 31, or an average of $67.32 per person. At the end of February, the average was $66.28, and a year ago it was $57.04.

Ogden Assets $6.48 Share

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The Ogden Corp., outgrowth of the reorganization of the Utilities Power & Light Corp., a large utility holding system, and controlled by Atlas Corp. reported today indicated asset value at the end of 1940 of $6.48 a share on the common stock.

Wheat Storage Space In Canada Inadequate

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon told the Canadian people, especially farmers to whom he addressed his remarks, that only about 38,000,000 bushels of storage space will be available for the 1941 wheat crop on July 31. "At any one time we can store a maximum of 588,000,000 bushels of wheat," he stated. "On July 31 our carryover will be about 550,000,000 bushels.

Exports next year will likely not exceed 180,000,000 bushels, and might be less, Mr. MacKinnon said. He declared the Dominion Government commitments on July 31 on carryover owned by the Wheat Board would be from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000. In 1941-42, the Dominion would have to pay carrying charges on the Board's share of the carryover of about $50,000,000. The Government would also have to finance that part of the 1941 crop delivered to the Board.

Westinghouse Has Largest Backlog In Company History

PITTSBURGH (AP)—George H. Bucher, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, told stockholders that the company has the largest backlog of orders and the greatest employment in its history.

At the stockholders annual meeting, he reported the company now employs more than 65,000 persons, an increase of more than 13,000 over 1940. Unfilled orders total $285,000,000 in comparison with $83,000,000 in orders a year ago. Mr. Bucher said 70 per cent of the present backlog is connected with national defense.

Orders booked by Westinghouse during the past three months amounted to $145,620,948, or 123 per cent ahead of the same period last year. Mr. Bucher added:

"In view of the unprecedented increase in the company's business the thought might arise that profits during the coming year will be high. The business of the company should be good, but after meeting taxes and ordinary and extraordinary expenses, profits will not be above normal. As a matter of fact, unless commercial business keeps up, some divisions may operate at a loss."

He said expansion at Westinghouse plants to handle the increased production was "progressing very satisfactory." Expansion programs currently under way include installation of additional machinery and tools at South Philadelphia; a new fluorescent lamp plant at Fairmont, W. Va.; new manufacturing and warehouse buildings at Cleveland, additional facilities at East Pittsburgh and two ordnance plants Westinghouse is building for the Navy at Louisville, Ky., and at Canton Ohio.

Australia Takes Over Shipping War Risk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Because it wishes to ease the drain on Australia's overseas funds, the Commonwealth Government has decided that all ships on the Australian register trading in Australian waters shall be insured in Australia through a scheme arranged by the Government.

Announcing this, the Minister for Customs, said that hitherto war risk insurance had been arranged through either the war risk associations or outside insurance brokers in Great Britain. Rates had been determined in London and all premiums were paid in London.

Cargo Rates Doubled To the Mediterranean

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters have announced a 100 per cent increase in cargo rates on shipments to and from Greece and Turkish Mediterranean ports via Suez and the Cape of Good Hope. The new tariff is 15 per cent of cargo value against 7½ per cent previously.

Rates on shipments to or from Syria and Palestine via Suez and the Cape were boosted to 10 per cent from 7½ per cent.

Endicott-Johnson Corp. Raises Pay 10 Per Cent

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Endicott-Johnson Corporation, shoe manufacturers, announced a 10 per cent increase in base pay, amounting to $1,250,000 annually, for 20,000 employees. It will be effective April 14.

President George W. Johnson, in a notice to employees, said "Your factories and tanneries have been fortunate enough to run full time during the first quarter of this year and indications are they will continue to do so for some time. If we have uninterrupted production throughout the year, we believe results will justify another increase at that time."

Officials refused to amplify the statement or to make known the basic pay rate.

Exchange Seat Up $3,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements for selling a New York Stock Exchange seat for $25,000, up $3,000 from the last transfer, have been announced.

Canada's Farm Aid Combines Bonus System With Acreage Restriction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The government's wheat policy for the present year which combines a restricted acreage plan to prevent any further increase in the heavy carryover of unsold grain and a bonus system to recompense farmers in some measure for cutting down their wheat production has met with pretty sharp criticism in the closing days of parliament before Easter adjournment. Arguments are likely to continue when the session reconvenes on April 28th.

A number of suggestions advanced by private members have been adopted in the regulations governing the bonus scheme, which will prevent inequities in the operation of the plan, but it is quite clear that there will be no drastic change in the plan itself. The restriction of deliveries by farmers to the wheat board to 230 million bushels of wheat, with bonuses of $4 an acre on wheat land turned to summer fallow and $2 where coarse grains are substituted for wheat, will be in operation for the 1941 crop year.

Western Farmers Hit Hard

A major difficulty facing the government is keeping a balanced agricultural economy between East and West, while seeking to relieve farmers of some of the losses caused by the war. The closing down of so many world markets has hit the West particularly hard. Wheat is the main product of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the three prairie provinces, and while in the last war the price of wheat rose sharply and remained at high figures throughout the conflict, it has declined in this war, and an unsold surplus of about 575 million bushels is predicted for the close of the present crop year on July 31st.

It is practically the unanimous opinion of members of the house of commons that the carryover is high enough and should not be increased. There is however a difference of opinion on how the curtailment of production should be brought about and on the nature of compensation that should be given the wheat farmers.

Members who represent farming communities in Ontario and Quebec hold that giving a bonus on the production of coarse grains is helping the Western farmer to compete in livestock raising with his brother in the East. This is countered by the statement of Western members that in reality the West has for some time taken up "mixed farming" and that as many hogs are raised in the three prairie provinces as in the two large central provinces.

Furthermore the minister of agriculture has been able to inform the house that the demand for Canadian bacon in Britain is increasing and that hog production will be stimulated in all parts of Canada. This will need an increase in the production of coarse grains for feed, and in addition to this the government is helping Eastern bacon producers by assuming half the freight rates on feed from the head of the Great Lakes to central farming points. Dairy farmers, most of whom are located in the central provinces, are helped by bonuses on cheese, which finds a ready market in Britain in wartime.

Dislike Bonus Policy

Just before adjournment of the house, several Western members voiced their criticism of the government's wheat policy. They did not like the bonus system. They expressed the belief that more effective assistance would be given the Western farmer through raising the initial or guaranteed price on wheat from 70 cents to 85 cents a bushel. This is on the first grade of wheat delivered at the head of the Great Lakes or Vancouver on the Pacific coast. They suggested that the 85 cents should apply to only 230 million bushels, the objective of the government's policy of restricted wheat sowing. If additional wheat was grown, the surplus could be stored on farms and would represent a "form of crop insurance." A further criticism of the bonus system was that the $4 concession to the farmer for summer fallowing was not all "velvet" to him. Turning fields into summer fallow costs $2 an acre, it was said. It was further claimed that the bonus system would open the way for abuses, that it would help the owner of large mechanized farms rather than the small farmer. The house was told that although one third of the country's population lived on farms, the farmers enjoyed only ten per cent of the national income. Objection was raised to profits gained by elevator companies and by several industries dependent on agriculture such as packing, milling and farm machinery factories. It was further urged that the processing tax of 15 cents a bushel on wheat used for domestic consumption should be increased to 50 cents.

During the parliamentary recess, the minister of agriculture, J. G. Gardiner told the house, every effort would be made to explain the object of the government's wheat restriction and bonus policy to the farming community, and to explain as well the regulations under which the policy will operate.

Trying to Help Farmer

Many of the suggestions that had been advanced by farming organizations had been embodied in the government's plan. He pointed out that to raise the processing tax to fifty cents a bushel would mean an addition of 11 cents a bushel spread over the 230 million bushels to be delivered during the year, but most of the processing tax would be paid by laborers and farmers. It was not a desirable form of taxation.

He favored the bonus system to an increase in the initial price to be paid by the government tor wheat. In such a vast country, with so many different kinds of agriculture followed in different parts of the land, it would be difficult to devise any policy which would please everybody. "What this house is attempting to do" said the minister "is to give back to the farmer something of what this war has taken away from him." No one could expect that the government could return to the farmer everything that the war had cost him.

The majority of the members appear to accept the new policy as a wartime measure designed to meet a situation of emergency, the necessity of preventing a further increase in the heavy wheat surplus being a primary consideration. Another point of importance is preventing too great a drain on the public treasury already heavily burdened by war costs.

It is further held that in actual practise the bonus will mean a fairly substantial guaranteed sum to Western farmers which will help materially to tide them over a difficult period. It is believed that when the government's policy is incorporated in a bill and laid before the house, it will pass into law with a good majority.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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QUIET, secluded home for those needing rest and study; good meals; $3.00 daily. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. BAldwin 7705.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 325 Riverside. Apt. 12D—Attractive single, private bath; refined private family, business person; $6.00. AC. 2-0432.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAN YOU USE a man who offers mature experience in sales and advertising gained with several leading New England and Canadian concerns? Successful backgrounds. Has enthusiasm, ability and lots of proven experience to dig out facts on which to lay out a plan for sound action. Broad advertising agency training to direct a successful sales and advertising campaign. Will go anywhere.
DUDLEY FREEMAN
15 York Terrace, Brookline, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 COOK, American, wide experience, good manager, excellent references; go anywhere; $75 up. Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE attendant-nurse wishes position with adult or child; good cook. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 360 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COLLEGE girl, tennis, swimming, waitress experience, desires to serve where needed at camp. 209 New York Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

SECRETARY bookkeeper seeking position, 20 years' diversified experience. PLaza 3-1507. Write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS — I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Local Classified

ACCOUNTANTS

Accounting is my business.
May I serve you?
Call Michigan 2-2882—or write
W. F. W., 8064 89th Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL, MASS., 65 Mount Vernon St.—Unexpectedly to offer, modern suite of large living room, double bedroom, tiled bath with shower, electric kitchen; moderate rent. Apply STREET & CO., Inc., 30 Federal Street. Telephone LIBerty 4436.

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckhoff, Potter, Hamilton Inc. EL. 5-6900 ALLISON

SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.—1 2 and 3 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; all conveniences; winter and summer sports; reasonable. Ph. Ronk. 8616.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 27 East 63rd (3-B)—One large room, fireplace, kitchenette, bath, ample closets, furnished or unfurnished, until October. Tel. VA. 6-4349 between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Apt. 8-B, 156 W. 86th St.—Six beautifully furnished outside rooms, 3 baths, 3 exposures; very reasonable.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial Business or Residential
Consultation and Advice Without Obligations
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—ALTERATIONS—Also Individual Ready-to-Wear Dresses under $10. MME. GALLI, PL 3-0595, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-6973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Handy man to assist in home, care of young man; moderate wages. Phone 6-8170 Colonial Avenue.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE — Gulistan 16th century hunting carpet design rug 9x18, used very little; walnut dining room set and mahogany bedroom set. Tel. Wellesley 1213 (Mass.) before 9 a. m. and between 5 and 6 p. m.

REAL ESTATE

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., 30 miles from Saratoga—Beautiful estate for sale, very reasonable. 22 rooms; all bedrooms with bath; organ in house; 7-room caretaker's cottage; large garage and stable; own powerhouse; 1000 ft. waterfront. Write Beckers Estate, Bolton, N. Y. 4331; also 40 acres for sale on Trout Lake, N. Y.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Houses, apartments, plots. M. G. Christian, 71-21 Austin St. BO. 8-0663-0664. ASK FOR MRS. ROLLEY.

$1 SAVES WEEKS OF LOOKING
Choose the home, farm, camp or acreage you like in New England, the Adirondacks or Canada from our catalog, 428 listings with pictures and descriptions. Send $1 to PREVIEWS INC., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-7113 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bridgeporters Know Spring Arrives With

HOWLAND'S
ANNUAL ROSEBUSH SALE!
Rose Bushes, Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Bulbs, Seeds, Fertilizers, Garden Tools—Everything from the ground up!

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Borrow A Copy Of Our
STYLE GUIDE
With No Obligation
For Interior and Exterior Decoration
1009 Broad Street Dial 6-0113

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Hot Cross Buns
Rye—Whole Wheat—White Bread
376 Wood Ave. Dial 5-1185
DELIVERIES MADE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

New Suits and Topcoats for Spring

A suit or topcoat from Meigs is a sound investment in Smart appearance. You get value, too, when you select from our extensive assortment of stylishly tailored new fabrics — the best from many manufacturers.
Priced from $19.75 to $50
Haberdashery for the gay or conservative dresser.
MEIGS and Company

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

It's READ'S for EASTER SHOPPING

Foster-Besse College Shop
Exclusive Models of "Cortley" Prep Suits. Sizes 14 to 22 at $13 to $20
Open a Foster-Besse charge account
FOSTER-BESSE 956 MAIN

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 Broad Street

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Avenue

GREENWICH

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI
in Person Conducting All American Youth Orchestra
THURS. EVE., MAY 15TH
ALL SEATS RESERVED
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00
Plus 10% Federal Tax

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Models
Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

THE SHIRLEY SHOPPE
A new line of
Spring Suits and Coats
Attractive Prints and Sports Clothes
121 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 391

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READJUST RADIO
to New Frequencies
and Test Tubes—$1.50
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 548

Engagement and Wedding Rings
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Now on Display
Beautiful Easter Cards
Gift Wrappings—Easter Bunnies
The Quill Stationery Shop
34 East Putnam Avenue Tel. 688

MODERN GAS RANGES
The GREENWICH
GAS COMPANY

Scott's Seed and Turf Builder Make Lasting Lawns
Seed for Sunny Lawns, 1 lb. to 50 lbs. 65c to $24.75
Seed for Shaded Lawns, 1 lb. to 50 lbs. 75c to $30.00
Creeping Bent.... 1 lb. $1.65, 10 lbs. $15.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.

MacMILLEN & CO.
Cut Flowers and Plants for Easter
50 Arch Street Tel. 359

ROSE DODARO'S
Silhouette Studio
EXPERT CORSET FITTING
66 West Putnam Ave. Greenwich 1750

Cos Cob Florist
H. K. CARLSON, Prop.
Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
"Flowers Anywhere by Wire"
2 Orchard Street Greenwich 3756
Next to Cos Cob School

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

MERIDEN

BURK'S SERVICE CENTER
Norwalk Tires — Gasoline
Greasing and Road Service
9 S. Grove Street Tel. 300

Beautiful Flowers
Enhance our
EASTER
Greenbacker's
Old Colony Road Phone 724

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN
COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

CONROY'S
FANCY GROCERIES
and DELICATESSEN
It's a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
364 Main Street Telephone 3389

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
903 Main Street New Britain

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN
(Continued)

For Your Next Hat
Try Us
RAINBOW MILLINERY
242 Main Street, Opposite Monument
New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

BOOKS
We invite you to visit us in Our Pleasant New Quarters
THE CHANNEL BOOKSHOP
37 Whitney Avenue

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-5112 6-5113
524 STATE STREET

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

ELI MOORE
Charming Fashions for Infants and the Younger Set
942 Chapel Street

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop, Inc.
A Complete Line of
FINE BAKERY PRODUCTS
1361½ Chapel St. 89 Howe St.

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal
Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

TYPEWRITERS
All makes of Standard and Portable
Also Rentals and Repairs
R. L. CARTER
123 Court Street

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade
Shoes and Hosiery for Men,
Women and Children

Men's Quality Hats
$2.95 up
Cleaning—Blocking
Ladies' and Men's Felt Hats Made to Order
Temple Hat Shop
73 TEMPLE STREET

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Smart Spring Styles in Enna Jetticks
Only $5.00 to $6.00
AAAA to EEE. Sizes 1 to 12
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

Candy for Easter
Schrafft's and Whitman's
Meads Drug Store
520 West Ave., Frost Bldg, Norwalk

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAINTING DECORATORS
Bly & Waterbury
DISTINCTIVE PAINTING
PAPER HANGING
COLOR ARTISTRY
NASH ISLAND NOROTON
PHONE STAMFORD 4-5201
DANIEL H. BLY E. E. WATERBURY

KNIT-TEX TOP COATS
in Beautiful New Spring Patterns
$32.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

STONE'S
Successors to Hartwell Delap Company for men and boys
69 Atlantic Street, Stamford
Stamford's
Most Modern Shop

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in all branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Uhrey Perfumes
203 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

STERLING
LITTLE LADY COATS
Navy and Black
$16.95 to $39.50
H. FRANKELS & SONS
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Telephone 3-9005

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We wish all a
HAPPY EASTER
Come into our store any time and feel welcome to make this your shopping center.
Service Dependability
Reasonable Prices

Headquarters for
Sporting Goods
and Fishing Tackle
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

See our new spring
GIRLS' COATS
Attractively styled in fitted and loose models—of all materials.
Sizes 3 to 16—$5.98 to $16.50

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
For Your Easter Millinery
We specialize
in Women's Youthful Hats
$5.00 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

YOUR EASTER PARADE
starts at
Lieberkind
33-35 East Main Street

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete
Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Come in and choose an
EASTER CORSAGE
to harmonize with the lovely spring shades
Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R. SEICK
Flowers sent by wire anywhere
1832 N. Charles St. Mulberry 4896

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2030 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

The Bradford Dining Room
3301 St. Paul Street
Delicious Southern Cooking, homelike atmosphere. Specializing in parties of all kinds. We serve homemade rolls and pastries. Four course dinners, 65c and 75c. Open daily. **Dorothy J. Blair, Manager**

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER
New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Easter Flowers
APRIL 13
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET. ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Easter
NECKWEAR and SHIRTS
STETSON HATS
$5.00 to $10.00
BOYCE *and* MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET

WE'RE MOVING
Watch for our new location
Save on quality furniture during our
REMOVAL SALE
L. J. HOVER
76 State Street Phone 4-8113

EASTER SUNDAY
(Only)
Special Dinner $1.00
Served from 12 to 3:30
Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 LARK ST. RESERVATIONS 5-9510

WHITNEY'S
is Albany's Center for
Carole King Frocks
and Jean Harper Coats
MISSES-JUNIOR SHOP ON SECOND FLOOR

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Smart
STETSON HATS
5.00, 6.50, 8.50 and 10.00
Luddy
92 State Street Dial 4-4053

COLOR STYLE CHART
may be borrowed at either
Sherwin-Williams Store
314 Central Ave. or 480 Broadway

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

"Not the Cheapest, But the Best"
Complete Permanent Wave $5.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
FRED GROTHE
106 State St. Tel. 4-6881

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

FOR EASTER
try one of
DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM
EASTER SPECIALS
127 Clark Street Call Auburn 2475

NEW YORK

AUBURN
(Continued)

GOOD SHOES
Moderately Priced
Men—Women—Children
BENNET and TRACY

Easter Flowers
PRESTON'S
28 Genesee Street Phone 801

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A
Happy Easter
to all
Our Good Friends
and Customers
MASTER MARKETS, Inc.
40 Main Street

KNABE PIANOS
Fowler's Piano Dept.
Read. A. Dimmock-Mgr.
The Piano House of Binghamton

A BRIGHT EASTER
with strongly contrasting colors. Dark blue and red. Dark blue and white. Brilliant greens.
Assures a colorful Easter parade this year, but you'll have to hurry. There are only a few days left.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SPRING INVITATION . . .
You must see Morton Coy SPRING COLLECTION to Know What's Really New!
• *You, too, can say, "Charge It"!*
MORTON COY, *inc.*
37 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BARNES FLOWERS
90 Chenango Street
Easter Flowers
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main St.

Walter's Socony Service
Mobilgas
Gas—Oil
Lubrication—Batteries
Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
H. P. WALTER, Prop. 4-9840

Easter Footwear
for Men
Florsheim Bostonian
Johnston & Murphy
Dr. Locke Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Spring Styles
Now Showing
"Exclusive But Not Expensive"
HANNAH CROWE
Sixty-Eight Chenango

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

GEORGE G. LAMBERT
Painting of Quality
INTERIOR—EXTERIOR
PAPERHANGING—DECORATING
6 Cedar Street Ph. Bronxville 0362

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances,
Ranges, Wall Paper,
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Ave.

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $12.25
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

D. D. COBB
Ladies' Hatter
Specializes in
Blocking and Remodeling
Hats $5.00 and up
Open Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Eves.
118 STERLING AVE. DE 1030

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Nixon's Camera Shop
for
Home Movie Equipment
Photo Supplies—Cameras
1519 Hertel Ave. DE 0367

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BOOKS 'n' THINGS
We will order for you any book nationally advertised
Rental Library Cards Stationery Gifts
J. B. & G. A. Robbins
168 Elmwood Ave. Garfield 9842

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall, Chime and French Clock Specialist
1538 Main Street GA 3260

Patronize the
WEST SIDE HARDWARE CO.
Hardware—Roger Paints
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
GARDEN TOOLS
Mazda Lamps
324 West Ferry St. Lincoln 3050

Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
For Expert
PERMANENT WAVES
University 3780 309 Parkside Ave.

The Finest
Easter Flowers
DELIVERED ANYWHERE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 3310

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

Let us store your—
• FUR COATS
• WINTER COATS
• WOOL BLANKETS
L. C. Tyler Cleaning Co.
Cleaning PHONE 33 Pressing

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

Buick
FARHART GARAGE
Gloversville Phone 4034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 342

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

BARNEY GALINSKY & SONS
Clothiers
11 North Main Street

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Essoheat **FUEL OIL**
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 KEROSENE 14 Hill Street

Pignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Come in and see the new
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Floor Coverings
and
Window Drapes
Expert Installation
ARGERSINGER'S

Easter Novelties
Milk Chocolate
Rabbits 5c to $10.00
Fancy Boxes of Chocolates
Boston Candy Store
Phone 2150

New Spring Styles in
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for women are here
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

ITHACA

EASTER FLOWERS
Corsages
and Plants
BOOL'S FLOWERDALE
Phone 2758 215 East State Street

LOUNSBERY'S
for Flowers
409 College Avenue Phone 3387

Have you had your car
SEASON SERVICED?
Change Now to Summer Lubricants
A GULFLEX LUBRICATION
Makes your car run smoother—longer
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

A GOOD PLACE to buy
GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE CO.
15 E. 3rd St. Jamestown, N. Y.

It's Spring
Showing all the latest
MEN'S FASHIONS
at
PRINTZ'S
208 Main Street, Jamestown, New York

LUNDQUIST
HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone
Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

THE CLOCK TEA ROOM
HOME-COOKED FOOD
Dinners Daily—Luncheons on Reservation
121 Argonne Drive, Riverside 1186
Special Holiday Dinner on Easter Sunday

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold
at *Lowest Possible Prices*

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Sarah Hedden's
Delectable Chocolates and
Bon Bons
31 Wardman Road, Kenmore, N. Y.
RIVERSIDE 5234
We are glad to ship anywhere

KELLER'S SPECIALTIES
Quality home appliances, brushes and sanitary products to lighten the burden of the "Particular Home Keeper."
Agents Wanted—Free Samples
KELLER'S SPECIALTIES
63 Chadduck Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
RIverside 7191

Call Deliver
EUCLID CLEANERS
& TAILORS
We clean with carbon tetrachloride
A trial is worth a thousand words
Phone RI. 8127 3110 Delaware

Park-Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 DELAWARE AVE.
Spring Dresses, $4.95 to $7.95
Barbizon Slips, $1.65 to $2.50
Nu-Maid Hosiery—Sweaters
Skirts—Bags

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

Viola Stevens
2828 Delaware Ave.
HATS AND ACCESSORIES
Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Easter Cards—Costume Jewelry
NEW LINE
AMERICAN MADE POTTERY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

RAY CRAMB TEL. LARCH. 1161
WESTCHESTER ART SHOP
Artistic Picture Framing
Paintings Cleaned
Restored
134A Larchmont Avenue, near Post Road

Embassy Cleaners
FINE TAILORING
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
Cedarized Storage Bag *Given* With Winter Garments Dry Cleaned
Reasonable Prices
1922 PALMER AVENUE
We Call and Deliver Tel. 2518

Candy Gifts for Easter
Beautiful Boxes, Novelties
Baskets and Rabbits
Luncheons, Teas, Sodas
THE CANDY BOX
1933A PALMER AVE

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BREINER'S CONFECTIONERY
96 MERRICK ROAD BALDWIN 878
EASTER NOVELTIES
TRIMMED BASKETS
Whitman's and Schrafft's
Chocolate Bunnies and Eggs
Ice Cream

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN (Continued)

Easter Greetings
to readers of The Christian Science Monitor

ALL BAKING DONE ON THE PREMISES
Easter Specials
NORTH BALDWIN BAKERY
WM. REDER, Prop.
202 North Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I.
Telephone Baldwin 3686
Pies, Coffee Cakes
Prompt Attention to Special Orders

THIS EASTER AT
Priscilla Prim

Infants' and Children's Wear — Also Ladies' Accessories
60 North Grand Ave. Baldwin 1080
Open Evenings till 9:30

HEIMS BAKERY
Special EASTER Layer Cakes and Cookies
Try our delicious Corn Bread
Service Quality Cleanliness
Tel. Baldwin 6028

Wirk's Florist, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
Easter Bouquets
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
North Grand Ave. Baldwin, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-1268

THOMAS P. ROGAN
Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging
2425 DICKENS AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

An
INVITATION
to more
Gracious Living
THE MAGNAVOX
Radio-Phonograph
Visit the
Westminster
Cedarhurst, Long Island
Deffari, Westbury, L. I.
SUNRISE UTILITIES, Rockville Centre, L. I.
MANHASSET RADIO, Manhasset, L. I.

POSTUR-LINE Shoes
FROM CRADLE TO COLLEGE
Good Shoes Are Half the Story, Expert Fitting Is the Other Half.
495 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 5008

Gladden Easter Day with Flowers and Plants
DALSIMER
A Corsage Will Delight Her Easter Morn
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst
Rockaway Park

FAR ROCKAWAY Hewlett

MARY K. KARP
Now Showing at My Home
Dresses and Sport Suits
$6.75 and up
1579 HEWLETT AVENUE
Franklin 238 HEWLETT, N. Y.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Little Gem Music Box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns
"Shepherd show me how to go"
"O gentle presence"
BOOKS CARDS CANDY
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 KISSENA BOULEVARD

We Specialize in
UPHOLSTERING and SLIP COVERS
Antonius & Saftlas
Interior Decorators
136-13 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-4212

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
159-18 Northern Boulevard Phones
next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

EASTER CLOTHES
for CHILDREN
We are exclusively
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
STERN'S
86-53 Main Street Fla. 9-3859

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

Custom Clothing
Ready to Wear Clothing
Furnishings
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes
J. C. MacDougall Ltd.
136-35 Roosevelt Ave.
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Free Parking in Rear of Building

Permanent Wave Specialist
AWARDED THE 1941 INTERNATIONAL PRIZE for PERMANENT WAVING
From $3.50
Zotos at $10.00

All Permanents include a Re-permanent of ends at the end of three months.
White Hair Our Specialty
Call FLUSHING 9-1115
Sid's
YOUR HAIRDRESSER
Main St. and 38th Ave. Free Parking at Community Parking Space

EASTER FURS
Scarfs
Capes
Jackets

BLACHAS & MELLIDES
41-16 Main St. Flushing, N. Y.

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
Manhattan Shirts Knox Hats
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Mary-Lee
DRESSES, COATS
SPORTSWEAR
Smart Clothes at
POPULAR PRICES
38-19 Main Street Fl. 3-6343

Join the Easter Parade with a SMART HAT
from
harriet hat shoppe
142-05 Roosevelt Ave., Ind. 3-3448

Edison's 1941 Combination
$63.20 VALUE FOR $29.25
Table Model Radio
3-Way Bridge Lamp
Pop-Up Automatic Toaster
CROKER-EVANS
41-27 Main St. Fl. 9-6056
Service With a Smile

Roulston's SELF-SERVICE STORE
at
57-33 MAIN STREET
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

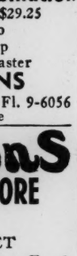
Siegers Open Shop Bakery
Special Attention Given to
HOLIDAYS, WEDDINGS, CLUBS or TEAS at HOME
160-22 Northern Blvd. Flu. 9-4602
Buy Siegers and You Buy the Best

NORTH SHORE TIRE CORP.
Arthur S. Ritter, Pres.
General Tires
Special attention to women drivers
HAWKINSON TREAD YOUR OLD TIRES
152-12 Northern Blvd. Flu. 9-2200

PARAMOUNT
PHOTO STUDIO
Beautiful Portraits and Commercial Photography at Reasonable Prices
37-07 Main Street Ind. 3-6930
Opp. Abramson's

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER *Florist*
BEAUTIFUL EASTER PLANTS, CORSAGES, FLOWERS



Delivered anywhere in the U. S. A., Canada and all places reached by telegraph.
197-23 47TH AVENUE
(Rocky Hill Road)
Phone: Bayside 9-3000, 3001, 3002

FOREST HILLS

Stetson Hats, $5
Crosby Square Shoes, $5.95
Arrow Shirts, $2
Spring Suits, $25
Spring Topcoats, $25
TIES for EASTER, $1
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
99-06 Austin Street BO. 8-9737

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FREEPORT

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
27 SO. MAIN ST. CALL FREE. 913—923

Prettier Fashions for Your "EASTER DEBUT"
Gay Accessories, Jackets, Skirts, Blouses Sweaters, Hosiery, Bags and Gloves
Carol Green's
60 South Main Street Tel. 6163

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Williams
FASHION SHOE SHOP
MEN—FLORSHEIM
For WOMEN—DREW ARCH REST
CHILDREN—KALI-STEN-IKS
68 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2926

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
Flowers for Easter
Plants—Cut Flowers
Corsages
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

Creative Decorators
Pre-Easter Special Custom Made Slip Covers. Color Fast and Washable Fabrics. Twills, Gabardines, Glo-Sheens
3 pieces $29.95
SAMPLES ON REQUEST
114 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 755

RUSSELL'S SWEET SHOPPE
Breyer's Ice Cream
Luncheonette
Easter Candies and Novelties
45 South Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 3641
(Opposite Christian Science church)

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
ARROW SHIRTS
WESTMINSTER SOCKS
MALLORY HATS
Open Evenings
105 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 422

NASSAU BOOTERY
FINE Footwear
Specializing in Children's Shoes (X-Ray Fitting)
Tel Great Neck 2172 64 Middle Neck Road

THE FLOWER BOX
Easter Plants
Cut Flowers, Corsages
83 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 30

Rhoda's Easter Fashions
SUITS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
44 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 2693

The Magic Circle Book Shop
--Any Book Published--
Books Gifts Greeting Cards
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
84 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 3699

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

HINDER HAT SHOPPE

Let us show you your Easter Bonnet
All Hats $1.85
All Colors
Headsizes 21-24
3 Third Street
Great Neck 3444

HEMPSTEAD

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

"Walk Up and Save"
RHODA
HAT SHOPPE
One Magic Price $1.00 None Higher
13 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
1 Flight Up

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

HAM HAZELTON TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street
PREP SUITS
2 LONG PANTS
Sizes 12 to 42
$16.95 to $30.00
A. L. Frank's Inc.
15-17 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I.

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

S. BAUMANN, Inc.
Largest FURNITURE *Store in Nassau County!*
TWO LARGE STORES
266 Front Street, Hempstead
52 South Main Street, Freeport
Fifteen Furnished Model Rooms on Display
Our Prices Are the Lowest for Quality Furniture!

GARDEN SUPPLIES

BLUMBERG'S
278 Front St. Hempstead 6000

Front Street Food Center
Meats—Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
Dairy—Fruits and Vegetables
TOP QUALITY FOODS ONLY
282 Front Street Tel. Hempstead 5479

FORD MERCURY LINCOLN
HEMPSTEAD MOTORS INC.
301 North Franklin Street
Telephone Hempstead 2400
Kindly ask for MR. STEWART

HEMPSTEAD Garden City
Smart and Distinctive
SPRING APPAREL
for Men and Boys
Adelson's
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOP
739 Franklin Ave., Garden City Ph. 5599

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 - Evenings 8 to 11.15

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

QUEENS Retail Furriers
BILL SIOTKAS
Spring Furs
Fur Storage
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

RUBIN'S
PAINTS and HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES and TOOLS

8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

Exclusive Hats
Ready Made and Made to Order
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

Dulion's
Easter Dinners
Children 50c Dinner 95c
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th Street HA. 6-1079

Georgian Hall Pharmacy
83rd St. and 37 Ave. HAv. 9-6220
Brewer's ICE CREAM
LENTHERIC PERFUMES
WHITMAN CHOCOLATES
COSMETICS MAGAZINES
Free Delivery Service
EASTER SPECIALS

ART HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving
COSMETICS
Jared Destin

40-14 83rd Street HAV. 4-7467

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
Republic 9-9146 89-16 165 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1870
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LITTLE NECK

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE

Home Made Easter Eggs and Rabbits
Baskets and Novelties
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
253-24 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-2534
WE DELIVER

LYNBROOK

The **RIGHT** Dress or Coat for your Spring outfit is at
ADELAIDE'S
62 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 5155

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

See our enlarged department of
Boys' and Girls' Wear for Easter
I. Jacobson & Son
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

MUELLER'S
CHOCOLATES and OLD-FASHIONED CANDIES
82 Atlantic

LYNBROOK FLORIST
Large variety of Easter Plants and Cut Flowers
at Reasonable Prices
5 Corners Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Malverne

EASTER FOODS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MALVERNE DELICATESSEN
255 Hempstead Ave. Malverne, L. I.
Lynbrook 2443 Free Delivery

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

FAYS *Scientific Corseting*
Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-2220

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

Phone Virginia 7-1057
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded F. T. D. Member
86-06 117th Street

HEGEMAN 3-2633 ESTAB. 1860
Fred. Stadtmuller
Diamonds Watches Jewelry
5744 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood
Open Evenings

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue Virginia 7-9635

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
Books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold here.
Toys—Typewriters—Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

KARGMAN'S
Manufacturers of
WINDOW SHADES
Authorized Dealer
COLUMBIA VENETIAN BLINDS
Mirrors Resilvered
Picture Framing
Glazing
104-21 Jamaica Ave. Cl. 3-1600-01

Hickey-Freeman
SUITS for EASTER
$55
Famous Manhattan Shirts, $2
EASTER TIES in a big new variety of fresh patterns and colors $1
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, FOREST HILLS
116-11 Jamaica Ave., RICHMOND HILL

MORRIS KAWALER, Inc.
LANE SPECIAL $29.95

Homes Furnished Completely
Cash or Liberal Terms
102-01-03-05 101st Avenue
CLeveland 3-2231, Ozone Park, N. Y.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
for Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

S. SCHWARTZ Stationery
Your patronage appreciated
Toys—Films—Greeting Cards
113-08 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-9172

JEAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Established 1919
110-10 Jamaica Ave., near 110th
Virginia 9-8536

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmet

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
SEE BAKING DONE ON THE PREMISES
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

HARRIET BEST
CORSETS
Fitted by an Expert
Lingerie, Negligee, Sportswear and Accessories
206 Merrick Rd., next to P. O.
Tel. R. V. C. 4008

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued.)

Telephone Rockville Centre 3343—3800
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Blair's
New Spring Features, Suits, Blouses, Sweaters, Skirts, Neckwear, Costume Jewelry, Lingerie, Handbags, Gloves, Umbrellas and Fine Linen Handkerchiefs.
2 South Park Ave. Rockville Centre 6047

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
9 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 2-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

CLAIRE CORSET SHOP

Splendid assortment of corsets for every type figure. It is most important to get your new foundation garment before buying your Easter Outfit.
278 Merrick Road Tel. 2440

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES NASH SERVICE
SUNOCO GAS and OILS
Newburgh St., near Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Laurelton 8-4848-4849

Shop at
The KIDDY TOWN Shop
For New Spring and Easter Styles
Infants' and Children's Apparel
Layettes and Shower Gifts
Our Specialty
All Sales Unconditionally Guaranteed
188-37 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS, L. I.
LAURELTON 5-9655

MAMARONECK

Tires, Batteries Auto Repairing
Washing
We Call For and Deliver
Telephone 699
FENIMORE COOPER SERVICE
West Post Road corner Fenimore Road
Texas Products Expert Lubrication

THOMAS SKINNER
A Fine Collection of EASTER PLANTS and FLOWERS
West Boston Post Road Tel. 1698

MOUNT VERNON

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Evenings by Appointment

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak. 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES
Headquarters for RED CROSS SHOES
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue Oakwood 7296

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 8802 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9044

CLARENCE G. MARTENS
REAL ESTATE
Sales Rentals Appraisals
10 East First Street, Oakwood 7338
Tel. Oakwood 9696

Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQuesten Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dress Suits to Hire
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
Dry Cleaning, Pressing Tailoring
66 So. Fifth Ave. Oakwood 9467
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Hardware *Paint*
R. B. Hobson, Inc.
65 4th Avenue
Garden Tools, Fertilizer

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS
and POULTRY
210 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date
BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters, Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 6655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEW ROCHELLE 1300
NEW ROCHELLE

House of Music
Westchester's
- Record Headquarters
- All Sheet Music
- Musical Instruments

(Nationally known and guaranteed)
Complete Instrument and Piano Repair Shop on Premises
587 Main St. (near Loew's)
New Rochelle 4317

The Karmelkorn Shop
- Hot Popcorn
- Cheese Corn
- Karmelkorn

Home Made Candy, Salted Nuts
884 Main Street NEW ROCHELLE 9631

LEONARD Palmer
JEWELER
865 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Henry, Hairdresser
All Branches of Beauty Culture by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 3552 156 North Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LEVIN'S
Tailors and Cleaners
FUR STORAGE
At Lowest Prevailing Rates
Call and Delivery Service
NEW ROCHELLE 3609 500 North Avenue

Easter Blossoms
Flowering Plants — Cut Flowers
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont

Rochelle Beauty Salon
featuring
Machineless Permanents
Hair Stylists
New Rochelle 9697 527 Main Street

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

- EASTER PLANTS
- CORSAGES
- CUT FLOWERS

"We Telegraph Flowers"
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street Est. 1919
NEW ROCHELLE 3610—3688

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Marie Fitzgerald
Featuring
Decorative Accessories
Linens Gifts for Baby
186 North Ave., New Rochelle
N. R. 6857

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NR. 8220—NR. 1170

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

New Arrivals in
SPRING SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y

Now featuring the new
Kristol Cream Permanent Wave
The modern way to a genuine oil permanent.
PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an appointment.
FOrdham 4-7466 50 East Fordham Road

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TEL. NEVINS 8-1533

Vanette
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
696 Nostrand Ave.

Bertha
Proprietor
TEL. MAIN 4-0334

Masur
FLORIST
Easter Flowers
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS
Established 1900
216 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

CARLINO BROS.
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2512 Third Ave. Tel. SHORE ROAD 8-0537

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

TEL. PRESIDENT 3-8012
Harry Wrede
A GOOD SODA
A QUICK LUNCH
Easter Novelties
Home-Made Ice Cream and Candy
583 NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	A	M	A	I	C	A			D	O	G			
I			R	O	Y		L	E	A	R				
G		W	A	T	C	H		E	T	A				
S	P	A		A	L	U	M		S	P				
	A	L	L		E	N	I	D		E				
T	R	E	E	S		T	R	A	P	S				
H		S	A	N	G		E	V	A					
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A	S	I	A		C	U	E			S				
S	H	E		W	E	M	M	I	C	K				

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued.)

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEL. PRESIDENT 3-6644—6645
CALLAS BROS.
Easter Flowers
A Large Assortment of Cut Flowers and Plants
615 NOSTRAND AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Easter Flowers
Rosedale Florist
Ocean and Church Ave.
Tel. Buckminster 2-6800 2-7010

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NU-SWIFT
CARPET CLEANERS CORP.
1555 60th Street, Brooklyn
Serving Brooklyn, Forest Hills, L. I. City and Lower Manhattan
TEL. WINDSOR 6-0654

"Artistic hairstyling at moderate prices"
CAPITOL BEAUTY PARLORS
835 8th Ave. (at 50th) CO. 5-9852
589 Ft. Wash Ave. at 187th) WAds. 3-8508
1305 York Ave. (at 70th) RE. 4-0387
(York Beauty Studio)

Flowers delivered to all parts of the world
ADOLPH MEYER, Inc. FLORISTS
1148 Madison Avenue, New York
Cor. 85th Street
All Phones RHinelander 4-5000

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

DEVONSHIRE *Beauty Salon*
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. Un. 4-7377

For Prompt Deliveries Call WAds. 7-4575-6

AUDUBON LUMBER CO.
Sash, Doors, Trim, Moulding, Closets, Sheet Rock, Veneer Panels.
Lumber Cut to Size—Building Materials—Special Mill Work
2179-81 AMSTERDAM AVE. Cor. 168th St.

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK
COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND
PURITAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
1319 Forest Ave.—Phone Gib. 2-7270
Petro Oil Burners
Lewis G. Martin P. Vincent Sullivan

ST. GEORGE
MAYFLOWER RESTAURANT
62 Wall Street, formerly the *GREYCOURT*
Extends to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor Greetings for a Happy Easter
Gib. 7-8538 Special Easter Dinner

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS
Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

NEW YORK

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios. Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters. Toastmasters.

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE FUEL OIL
TOWN & COUNTRY OIL CORPORATION
New Rochelle—NEW YORK—Mt. Vernon
Main Office
Pioneer Oil Heating Systems 4299 BOSTON POST RD. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone Oakwood 5300 Prompt Efficient Service

PLEASANTVILLE

PHONE 1898
Pleasant Beauty Salon
Perfected Permanent Waving
No. 2 Wheeler Ave., Pleasantville, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Royal Scarlet Stores
Fine Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
44 So. Regent St.

POUGHKEEPSIE

EASTER SALE OF WOMEN'S SHOES
Special $6.45
Our regular $8.97 and $9.75 women's shoes, including pumps, step-ins and sandals.
Walk into thrift comfortably and smartly
Luckey Platt & Company

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 5399 BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 197

The Up-To-Date Co.
Beautiful
Feminine Apparel
for the
Junior, Woman and Miss

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 68

ENTRUST A PRACTICAL FURRIER TO CARE FOR YOUR FURS AND CLOTH COATS
KAROW RESTYLING REPAIRING CUSTOM FURS REMODELING CLEANING
649 N. CLINTON AVE. MAIN 3621

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 6
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

SCHAFER HEATING CO.
Exclusive dealer for
LENOX
Oil-Coal-Gas
Heating Equipment
317 Alexander St., Stone 3308

INSURANCE
Broker and Counselor
JOHN W. POE
Office Monroe 1345-6
Res. Hillside 2037-J

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete Insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

Beck
CLEANERS - DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84-84

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE **Esso** SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N Y

pillsbury *Florist*
EASTER FLOWERS
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 396

SCARSDALE

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. 34 Garth Road
Bronxville, N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y
Tel. Bronx 5127 Tel. Scars. 3939

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

JOHN HUTCHESON
Florist
Assortment of Easter Plants and Cut Flowers
45 Fenimore Road Phone Scars. 1661
Deliveries

SAGAMORE MARKET
Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Sea Food
"Cash and Carry Service"
Low Prices
90 Garth Road Phones Scars. 4616, 7, 8

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

DELLWOOD ***Creami-Rich***
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5636 or Marble 7-9400

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

ATLANTIC
White Flash Gasoline and Motor Oils
—Thorough Lubrication Service—
Car Washing and Polishing
Redmond's Service Station
194 Erie Boulevard

GE appliances
to modernize and beautify your home
Phone 4-4131
Merriam's
136 Erie Boulevard
Open Evenings Until 8:30, except Saturday

The CLEAN FRESHNESS of Spring
Make over a room, or the whole house, just with beautiful domestic and imported wallpapers, and durable quality paint. See
William S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Phone 6-4092
Interior decorating service also available

and after play
AMSTERDAM DAIRY MILK
and plenty of it!
315 Clinton Street—Phone 6-2351
Also quality cottage cheese, buttermilk, Dari-Rich, eggs, butter.

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Ask Us for Our Prices on Canned Goods per Dozen
1291 Rugby Rd. Phones 4-4461, 4-4462

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER GREEN HOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-8566
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

MAXWELL RUG CLEANERS
"The only modern plant between New York City and Rochester."
Phone 6-5700
DAVID V. MAXWELL, Owner

Barneys
for
FOOTWEAR

FLOWERS FOR EASTER
T. J. King Floral Shop
Phone 4-6444
State Street at Overhead Crossing
Carl's Gold Bond Dividends

SCOTIA

NORGE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue Phone 6-4211

MARTINEC'S MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Meats, Groceries, Poultry, Vegetables
234 Mohawk Avenue Scotia 6-1237

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

MAPSTONE BROS.
Groceries
Meats—Fish
Delivery Service
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

When You Need
GOOD PRINTING
Phone 3-3360
Kenneth B. Green
New Location:
Liverpool Road and Greenpoint Avenue

O'MALLEYS'
The VERY Unusual as Usual—Fashions for Women and Misses
New Spring Fashions
Advanced Styles Which You Can Wear during the Summer Season and Add to Your Wardrobe.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Fine Band Instruments and Lessons
Clark Music Co.
416 S. Salina Street Syracuse, N. Y.

UTICA

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

INSURANCE
Fire Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-5113 625 EAGLE ST

Smart Fashions
Holeproof Hosiery
Frank J. Howard Co.
231 GENESEE STREET

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints
IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

WATERTOWN

We loan money—
To Home Owners and those contemplating the purchase of a home.
To Individuals to meet emergencies.
To Purchasers of new automobiles.
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
A Marine Midland Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

C. L. FRENCH G. W. COLE
The Waterproof Paint Co.
Truscon Paint, Varnishes and Waterproofings
Imperial Washable Wall Papers
118 FRANKLIN STREET PHONE 1426

WHITE PLAINS

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

GRO-TRED SHOES
for Boys and Girls
Correctly Fitted by Experts
D.F. MURPHY *in Stone's Clothes Shop*
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10101

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Specializing in Children's and Ladies' Haircutting
89 MAMARONECK AVE.

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains { 6331 / 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WHITTEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

INSURANCE
Do you need?
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—LIFE
BURGLARY—COMPENSATION or LIABILITY Insurance
Consult
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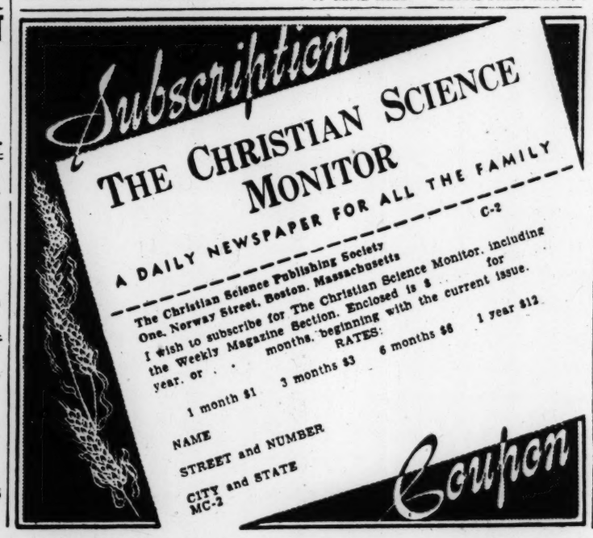
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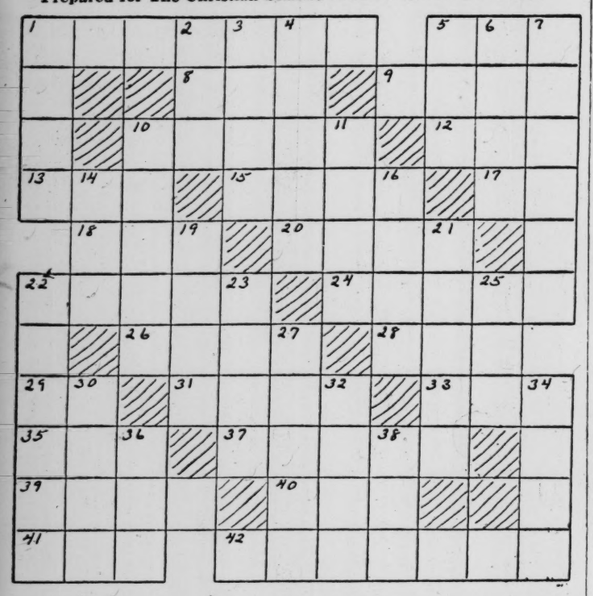
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is largest island in British West Indies?
5—A canine is what?
8—What is first name of Mr. Andrews, American naturalist and explorer?
9—What legendary king is hero of a Shakespeare play?
10—What timepieces are manufactured at Elgin, Ill. (sing.)?
12—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
13—A watering place.
15—What is aluminum sulphate?
17—The Pyrenees lie between France and what country (abbr.)?
18—Every one.
20—What is a city of Oklahoma?
22—The sassafras is what (pl.)?
24—Snares?
26—Mme. Tetrazzini did what to gain fame?
28—Who is little girl in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
29—About.
31—What musical instrument has strings of colored catgut?
33—Booth Tarkington wrote of a gentleman from what State (abbr.)?
35—One thousand.
37—Coconuts come from what trees?
39—Mt. Everest is on what continent?
40—What is rod used in billiards?
41—Pronoun.
42—In Dickens's "Great Expectations," who is confidential law clerk of Mr. Jaggers?

Down

1—What is still commonly danced in Ireland (pl.)?
2—What is another name for the Altar?
3—What is smallest Greek letter?
4—Cyclist rides what?
5—Jolly miller lived on what river?
6—What would you feed a mustang?
7—What are Malagas?
10—Where is Bala Lake?
11—To seek.
14—Equality as to value is what?
16—What is wet, spongy earth?
19—Who was first wife of Jacob?
21—President of Confederate States was whom?
22—Who was a famous American clock manufacturer?
23—To break short.
25—Who was a god of flocks and shepherds?
27—What is said before a meal?
30—What creature breathes by means of gills?
32—What did Jack Horner find in his pie?
34—What is darker part of twilight?
36—To be situated.
38—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Many new stamps have been announced for release in the near future. Among the new series of stamps reported is a set being printed by France. This is a group of semi-postals inscribed "Secours National—Entr'-Aide d'Hiver du Marechal" (National Relief—Marshal's Mutual Winter Aid). The 1-franc plus 2-francs value shows a group of men moving a cart laden with grain; the 2.50 fr. plus 7.50 fr. value, light blue, pictures a female figure and a worker.

Finland is to honor the late President Kyosti Kallio with a 2.75-mark stamp bearing his portrait. A soldier semi-postal stamp will soon be issued of the value

Iron Guardists on Rumania's new stamps.

2.75m. plus 25p., the surtax to be used for the benefit of the men who served in the Russo-Finnish War. Airmail stamps of the value of 50 marks and 100 marks will be issued for use on heavy airmail letters, especially those sent to the United States. Also three current series stamps will be issued in the values of 4.57m., 7m. and 9m.

Stamps From Other Countries

Bahamas—Color changes are reported in the lower value stamps. The 1-penny will be gray, instead of carmine, the 2d., carmine, instead of gray and the 3d., blue, instead of violet.

Bermuda—The 2½d. stamp is reported to be in a new combination of colors, gray, and blue, changing from blue and light blue

China—A new series of stamps has been issued presenting a portrait of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the design. These were printed in the United States and the values and colors include the ½c., orange; 5c., green; 8c., dark orange; 10c., green; 17c., olive; 25c., red; 30c.,

Italian issues feature Mussolini and Hitler.

crimson; 50c., blue; $1, black and brown; $2, blue and black, and $5, red and black.

Denmark—A 5k. value showing the portrait of King Christian X will soon be issued and overprinted with "Postfaerge."

Ireland (Eire)—A new ½d., green, and 3d., ultramarine, have been printed on multiple "e" watermarked paper.

Italy—Values of 50c., violet; 75c., orange-red, and 1.25-lire, blue, bearing the profiles of Hitler and Mussolini facing each other, have been issued in honor of the Axis. In the background of the design are shown two soldiers of the Axis standing guard.

Liechtenstein—A series of five new stamps is scheduled to be released this coming May. The 10-rappen, brown, will picture corn; the 20r. will picture wheat; the 30r., blue, fruit; the 50r., green, a shepherdess, and the 90r., violet, a native costume.

Rumania—Young King Michael is pictured on four new stamps. The values are the 20-lei in deep brown color; the 30-lei, green; the 50-lei, olive, and the 100-lei, deep red.

Copies of the two stamps picturing Vasile Marin and Ion Mota, the two young Iron Guardists who were associated with Codreanu, are pictured in this column.

United States

The Post Office Department has announced that arrangements have been made for special cancellation of the mail carried over the Highway Post Office service between Indianapolis and South Bend, Ind., which is to be inaugurated May 3, 1941. Covers will bear special cancellations for collectors who send them for first day of opening. Covers should be sent prepared for mailing with postage prepaid with first-class rate to the Postmaster, Indianapolis, Ind., for the northbound run from Indianapolis to South Bend and similar covers to the Postmaster at South Bend, Ind., for the southbound run from South Bend to Indianapolis. Letters and covers should be properly addressed and stamped and sent under cover to the postmasters indicated, endorsed on the wrapping cover, "For dispatch on the initial run of the Highway Post Office May 3, 1941." The covers should be sent to reach the Postmasters not later than May 1, 1941.

Vocations

"Part-Time Gardener"

A man who lives with his son-in-law and daughter has made himself independent of them for his personal needs and small luxuries by obtaining a part-time job caring for the small gardens in a group of cottages rented to students of Stanford University, Calif. The owner of the cottages found it was to his advantage to engage the man to care for the gardens, since students seldom had time to engage in gardening. Not only has the part-time job been a financial aid to this holder, but it has resulted in pleasant friendships with the young people for whom he provides flowers and green grass.—E. M. W., Stanford University, Calif.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a star before the serial number on paper currency means?

The star shows that the bill has been substituted for one that was found defective after having been numbered and sealed. The percentage of starred bills is very small.

* * *

Which is correct, "sideburns" or burnsides"?

The correct term to apply to the whiskers in question is burnsides. The name had its origin in the fact that General Ambrose Everett Burnsides wore them.

* * *

How the lifting power of helium compares with that of hydrogen?

Helium gas is more than twice as dense or heavy as hydrogen. It is, however, the next lightest gas to hydrogen, and will lift nearly as much weight. It has been estimated that a cubic foot of hydrogen will lift 0.071 pounds, while a cubic foot of helium will lift 0.066 pounds.

* * *

If there is any way to make thin cream whip?

The chances of getting thin cream to whip are improved if the white of an egg is added before whipping. There also are various preparations offered by grocers which may be added to thin cream to make it whip more easily. For whipping, the cream should be at least 48 hours old, and thoroughly chilled.

* * *

Where corduroy got its name?

This corded fabric was named for a material manufactured in France for the King and his retinue. It was originally called Cord du roi, which is French for "King's cord."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. Chocolate in its raw state?
2. The birthplace of Clara Barton?
3. The country of which Fulgencio Batista is President?
4. The city where Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated?
5. A shavetail?
6. The river on which the capital of Egypt is located?
7. The branches of American industry affected by the first rationing order of the Government?
8. The two states which celebrate Patriots' Day?
9. A hautboy?
10. Sandy Hook?

(Answers appear on this page)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco
Data: Rolleiflex; 1/100 second at f 16 on super XX film

Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph: and on Thursday, April 24, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Brevities

Detroit News: Since autumn, a Thursday afternoon group in the neighborhood has reviewed more than 100 new books and hats.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Navy Department has warned the help not to talk carelessly over the telephone. Valuable secrets might leak out and eventually reach the ears of Senators.

Daily Quotation

EVERY man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he do not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market-cart into a chariot of the sun!—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Help!

Three Italian bombers encountered one of our aircraft and were shot down into the sea.

The crews, numbering twelve in all, were picked up by a British battleship and put to bed in the spare top bunks.

Next morning, when the captain inspected them, he found they were bruised black and blue.

"Hey, what's happened to these prisoners?" he inquired.

"Well, sir," explained a sailor, "one of them kept saying 'Spitfire, Spitfire,' in his sleep. And every time he said 'Spitfire' the other eleven bailed out!"—Tit-Bits.

Specific

The lorry-driver was unfortunate enough to run his vehicle into a house where a woman stood ironing. Nonplussed, he did not know what to say, and blurted out:

"Can you tell me the way to Wigan?"

"Yes," replied the woman. "Straight past the sideboard and then to the left past the piano."—Tit-Bits.

Is It Possible?

Young Mother: "Mary, what is the most difficult thing for a young mother to learn?"

Mary (the governess): "That other people have perfect children, too."

Thoughtful Wife

Husband: "The bank has returned that check."

Wife: "Isn't that fine! Now it's your turn to buy something with it."

Weathering With Oil

Pioneer manufacturing depended to a large extent on the weather. Present-day engine aircraft manufacturers can remember the time when aluminum-alloy castings were stacked outside foundries for long exposure to the elements. Weathering drew the molecules in the aluminum together, producing a metal of sufficient hardness.

The same process is accomplished today in a few hours with oil treatment in giant vats which turn out crankcase castings superior to the old-time weathered product.—A. P. I. Bulletin.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is obtained from the seeds of the cacao, a small evergreen tree of tropical America.
2. The originator of the American Red Cross was born near Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1821; the house is still standing.
3. Cuba.
4. He was the first President to be inaugurated at Washington, in 1801.
5. A term for a second lieutenant, in the vernacular of the army.
6. Cairo is located on the Nile.
7. The aluminum and machine tool makers were directed that defense needs for their products must be filled first.
8. Maine and Massachusetts, on April 19.
9. It is another name for the oboe, a wood-wind instrument found in any large orchestra.
10. A fortified peninsula in northeastern New Jersey, at the entrance to New York Bay.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Alertness Rewarded

Chicago

At the worst of the business depression, an executive lost his position, and for a long time seemed unable to find other employment. Finally, however, he was given work in a factory. The work was of the very commonest sort, but it did take him through all parts of the plant. As he went about, he noticed here and there little "leaks" and inefficiencies that finally impelled him to write a letter to the head of the factory, pointing out what he had observed.

As a result, he was called in for a talk, and given a chance to put some of his ideas into operation to correct the faults he had noticed. These ideas worked out so successfully that in a short time an executive position was created for him, whereby he could continue keeping the plant on a more efficient basis.

Daily Anecdote

Kind Lincoln

A father and mother once brought their small son, whom they announced as a musical prodigy, to President Lincoln. Without asking permission, they stood him up on a table and had him sing the "Star-Spangled Banner." The boy sang it through, verse after verse, to the very end and his singing was little less than terrible.

When the song was finished and the boy lifted down, President Lincoln shook the lad's hand and said to his parents, "He carries a tune very nicely."

A Verse for Today . . .

Though thy beginning was small, yet thy latter end should greatly increase.—JOB. 8:7.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Professor Has an Idea*

By LE PELLEY

YOU FOUND THIS KEY RING WHERE WE FOUND THAT QUARTER ?
YES... IT'S EVIDENCE THAT SOMEONE ELSE IS HERE ON THE ISLAND ... THAT THEY HAVE BEEN NEAR OUR CAMP ... WATCHING US
PERHAPS WE SHOULD MAKE AN EFFORT TO FIND OUR BOAT .... TO GET AWAY —!
BUT WE CAN'T LEAVE NOW — JUST WHEN WE'VE FOUND THE CHEST
CHEST ? WHAT SORT OF CHEST ?
OH... IT WAS SO BIG — AND HEAVY
AH — SOMETHING OCCURS TO ME !! WE SHOULD GET THAT CHEST !!!
THAT OCCURRED TO ME LONG TIME AGO ..

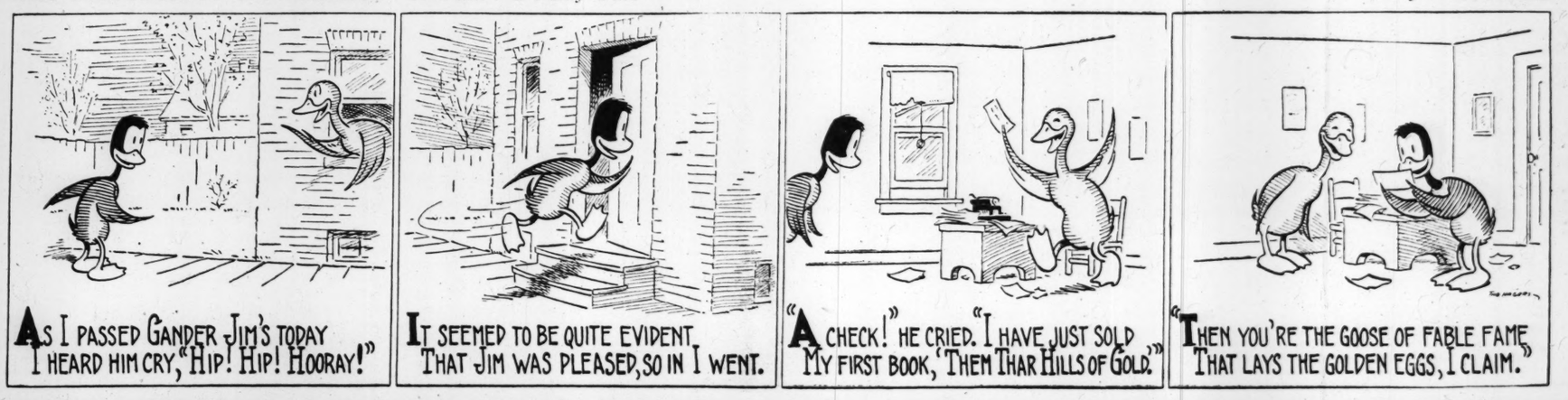
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss Believes in Getting All the Help He Can*

By RODGERS

Today the Boss tackled the job of cutting the grass for the first time this year. He started out with plenty of pep!
But I noticed before long he was beginning to slow down a bit—
And finally he stopped altogether—
"That's not like the Boss. I thought." He usually finishes a job once he starts it"
But he only stopped long enough to get Billy on the job, too—

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Wasn't a Fairy Tale*

By THE HAGERS


AS I PASSED GANDER JIM'S TODAY I HEARD HIM CRY, "HIP! HIP! HOORAY!"
IT SEEMED TO BE QUITE EVIDENT THAT JIM WAS PLEASED, SO IN I WENT.
"A CHECK!" HE CRIED. "I HAVE JUST SOLD MY FIRST BOOK, 'THEM THAR HILLS OF GOLD.'"
"THEN YOU'RE THE GOOSE OF FABLE FAME THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS, I CLAIM."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Nothing Can Shake Us"

It was Marshal Foch who said, "The moral factor is the most important element in war." This truth needs emphasis today on the battlefield of American opinion even more than on the front lines in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Britain. The mental effects of the German Army's truly lightning strokes appear just now to be most devastating on the radio and cable front.

Attempts to blink the seriousness of the situation are as foolish as panic. It is both untrue and dangerous to pretend that the German break through, the splitting of the Yugoslav forces and the loss of Salonika are not heavy blows. Yet now is the time to resist the extremes of despair which are as unjustified as were the air castles built on Yugoslav resistance.

Adversity seems to stun some people; others it arouses. The Greeks certainly come in the latter category. They had been beating one giant. Attacked by a second mechanical monster they held brilliantly, stubbornly. With one army cut off by the failure of the Serbs to hold the Vardar Valley, with Athens bombed, they say: "We know how to fight and will not be influenced by unfavorable turns. Nothing can shake us until final victory."

It should be noticed in addition that the Greeks are not asking, "Where are the British?" As explained elsewhere on this page, the Greeks had agreed with the British on a defense line back of Salonika.

Whether that line can be held now is not clear. Indeed judgments based on military forces and dispositions are particularly unsound at this time. Greek morale and the known courage of the Yugoslavs and British are the firmest factors in the picture.

How about American opinion, also now committed to Nazi defeat? Will Americans be stunned or stirred by these new blows? Will they join the plainly imperilled Greeks in saying, "Nothing can shake us"? We believe they will. And that they will take practical steps to back up their feeling.

Those with eyes to see have understood for a long time that the present struggle was basically mental and moral in character. If Marshal Foch, taught as a military commander to count men and materials, could see that in the physical combat itself the moral factor is paramount, how much more sharply should be our perception of its importance in the kind of struggle that now engulfs the world? And how resolute should be our determination to hold the vital second line of opinion, where moral and mental factors are even more visible! Let us recall Elisha's prayer that his servant's eyes be opened.

Last-Minute Strategy

Speed of the Nazi advance which captured Salonika has raised doubts as to the effectiveness of British aid to Greece and Yugoslavia. The British Prime Minister probably does not share these doubts, but he could hardly have stated them better than he did in his war report to the House of Commons Wednesday: "I am sure there is no less likely way of winning the war than to adhere pedantically to the maxim of safety first."

The apparently purely defensive tactics so far employed by the British forces seem to be occasioned, however, less by outmoded faith in defensive warfare than by the same considerations to which we referred yesterday when we pointed out the disadvantage of hastily constructed alliances. As the last-minute stand of Yugoslavia left too little time for co-ordination between its Army and that of Greece, so likewise, it found the British and Greeks already agreed upon plans of action which did not count on Yugoslav resistance to the Axis. Their lines therefore followed those already established by the Greeks in Albania, and the mountainous terrain from there across the Greek peninsula.

Whether loss of Salonika was conceded is a question. That port in German hands becomes a probable air base and a possible submarine base. But with only the prospect of Greek and British forces to meet a Nazi thrust aided by Bulgarian, Hungarian, and possibly Yugoslav passivity, it is more than likely the Allies felt they should build their defenses where these would be strongest.

For some weeks the British had been ferrying equipment and men to various Greek ports. They could make no such preparations in Yugoslavia. Why? Because Yugoslav resistance to the Axis did not aim at bringing Britain into Yugoslavia as an ally, but only at preserving absolute Yugoslav neutrality as between the Nazis and the British. This policy did not permit aid from Britain until Nazi troops were already on the march.

Those who feel disappointed that the British did not rush into Yugoslavia to meet the oncoming Germans should realize that that action would have entailed risks similar to those that trapped the Greek Macedonian forces when the Yugoslavs withdrew from south Serbia and exposed the Greek flank. Moreover, immediate rescue of Yugoslavia is not necessarily the aim of the Allies in the Balkans. The Yugoslavs took their stand with full knowledge of what they were up against.

It is what ultimately happens to the Nazis that determines the fate of such small countries as Greece and Yugoslavia. What ultimately happens to the Nazis depends on the ability of the British, with American aid, to break the Nazi grip over all Europe. Part of that task is to divert Nazi attention away from the keystone of democratic resistance—the British Isles; to cause them to use up man-power and materiel in warfare like this being carried on in the Balkans; to disrupt supply centers such as Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

The immediate problem of the British and their allies now is to maintain an active second front on which they can keep the Germans fighting while, if possible, preventing them from rescuing the Italians in Albania. The speed of the German thrust has thrown disquieting doubts on the Allies' ability to do this. But the Turkish and Russian positions remain to be tested, and military experts feel that the Allies still have some tricks to turn.

England's Sunday

The British House of Commons has witnessed recently a striking proof of the way in which a free expression of opinion will suffice to reverse an order promulgated by a Ministry and made supposedly in response to a popular demand. An order for the opening of theaters on Sunday which the Home Secretary had actually approved was vetoed by 144 votes to 136.

The debate brought out some interesting points. Proponents' arguments took the line that the theater is a normal recreation and should not be denied to war workers and the fighting services; that no one need go to the theater who desires to stay away; that people cannot be made religious by prohibitions; that if cinemas may open on Sundays, why not theaters?

The opposition appears largely to have been dictated by what is known as the "Nonconformist conscience," which still survives in England in unsuspected strength. The opposition view was that no evidence had been produced of any demand for the opening of theaters; that those who now deride Christian observance of Sunday would close the churches if they had their way; that this was still a Bible-reading people and it is in the best interests of the people to maintain a day set aside for quiet reflection.

The "English Sunday" still stands.

Redwoods Are Worth Saving

Redwoods certainly are worth saving. One needs only to stand in a grove of these forest monarchs to be in full sympathy with the work of the Save-the-Redwoods League to preserve these trees. Even a few moments among the huge reddish trunks of these giants is an unforgettable experience. The quietude in such a grove forces conversation to a whisper.

These sentinels of the ages were sturdy saplings when the pyramids in Egypt were being built. They have lived because their thick asbestos-like bark and tannin content have protected them from the trees' worst enemies—fire and insects. Today these ancient monarchs offer to man grand lessons in patience.

Some of the finest redwoods may fall before the ax and saw unless the League, whose headquarters are at the University of California at Berkeley, can raise $100,000 to preserve additional units in "The Avenue of Giants" and the Mill Creek areas of California. The League hopes to raise $50,000 by popular subscription, and it expects the State of California to match this amount. The units must be preserved by July 1, 1941, if options to complete these redwood parks are to be kept in effect.

Certainly redwoods are worth saving.

Our Readers Say—

Taking Sides vs. Remaining Neutral

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thank you for your clear analysis of the Lindbergh letter. Your editorial policy on the international situation is always a source of courage and guidance for us all.

We are sometimes asked why we seem to take sides with certain nations instead of remaining neutral in this war. We know that this is not a war of nation against nation, but it is evil arraying itself against good. Surely we should be on the side of good.

The founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, laid great stress on the freedom of the individual, and that democratic form of government which upholds that freedom. Today certain forms of government are depriving the individual of his freedom of speech and action. Certainly we should support that form of government which writes the freedom of the individual into its Magna Charta and its Constitution.

(Mrs.) CLAIRE WINKELMAN
Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

Why Not Union Now?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with appreciation your review of Clarence Streit's new book, "Union Now with Britain."

Why should it be thought a strange, unnatural thing that the British and American peoples should now seek safety and the furtherance of their ideals in unity? It is perhaps difficult to see how certain traditions on either side could be sacrificed without detriment, but it is possible to conclude that certain fundamentals will prove more worthy than the traditions. Circumstances are preparing the British for a vigorous realism with regard to government, and beyond question we in America are learning from their experience much of value. For one thing, we are finding that democracy is an attitude, even an altitude, of mind; that it is greater than its forms; stronger than its proponents. Who would have supposed five years ago, for instance, that the United States could survive an election to a "third term," and come out of it prouder of its President and at once more grateful for the opposition candidate?

The program for democracy is, beyond question, a long-range devotion to such spiritual ideals as embrace freedom of worship and human equality— the fundamentals of neighborliness. This program is becoming instinctive with both Britain and the United States. That we have taken it for granted in the past, that we have sometimes violated its obligations, is of small consequence in face of the fact that it works in us, an irresistible propulsion. No doubt the organic form this unification of intent will take is relatively unimportant—although an appropriate organization is essential to the protection of an ideal—but I see no reason for sidestepping the fact that we are being drawn together. As one plain American citizen, I welcome its implications. KIMMIS HARTLEY HENDRICK
Santa Monica, Calif.

Memories of Clam Chowder

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your editorial on the "Unconformable Clam." I remember very distinctly that there was only one kind of chowder that I knew anything about in my youth until I wandered from my home near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Fifty-five years ago our home weekly paper always gave the time of the tides and my mother used to plan to make her trips to the beach when the tide was out. We used to hitch our horse to the carriage, put in the iron kettle, salt pork, potatoes, onions, common crackers, salt and pepper. We dug the clams on arrival and always found enough driftwood for the fires.

Now this recipe for chowder is from memory. First the salt pork was diced. This salt pork should be over three inches thick and the kind that was pulled out of the pickle barrel with a hook, and when fresh cut looks like ivory. This pork, after dicing, was fried in the bottom of the iron kettle. The potatoes and onions were peeled and sliced, the crackers halved; these were the common round kind that the grocer bought by the barrel.

After the pork was sufficiently fried to be well tried out, there was a layer of potatoes put over the pork, then a few slices of onions, then the clams, then the crackers. This was repeated until the required amount was in the kettle. Water enough was added to cover and then there was a long slow boiling. A short time before it was ready to serve the milk was added.

We try to duplicate this chowder in California and we do get very good results, but the best does not equal the memories of the old shore dinners and the clam bakes where chowder was always served.

MORRIS MCK. WILD
Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.

"Another Sitdown?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial under the caption, "Another Sitdown?" has been read with interest.

Having been reared in Indiana, one of the East Central States mentioned, (my paternal great grandfather was the first settler of Indianapolis, and of British stock), I believe I can add another possible reason for the percentages shown in the Gallup Poll on the lend-lease bill taken in the Ohio River Valley.

Recently I visited back there and I firmly believe that 85 per cent of the people are unalterably opposed to Nazi, Fascist, or totalitarian government of any kind, and that they are not persuaded by the arguments that it does not really matter which country wins the war, that the Versailles Treaty was a great injustice, or that Nazidom is a kind of revolution which should not be resisted.

I am convinced that the vast majority there are now, as Mr. Willkie puts it, ready "to fight with Britain to defend an area of freedom," but more than that they would be willing to fight for Britain, could they know that the diplomatic policy of using the so-called weaker States as pawns would be forever abolished.

There seems to be a confidence and trust in the Churchill government that has never existed before. PAUL R. MARTZ
Los Angeles

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

How Soon Will He Say It?

From Bête Noire to White Charger

Two thought-provoking things happened to me today. First I had a preview of the April 12 map of The Christian Science Monitor. It produced a dual effect, for it not only led onward to interesting new places, but backward to familiar old scenes. Even as my eye followed where the eager fingers of the news are reaching out to touch places hitherto uncharted on the atlas, my thought retraced its mental footsteps several years to a small schoolhouse in a suburb of Boston.

A geography class is in session, and a map test in progress. That is, in progress so far as the rest of the class is concerned. As for me, the pen is willing—it waits pointedly for mental direction—but the mental direction is weak. For map drawing is my bête noire. So the status quo is preserved while self-excuse argues: "Why couldn't the lines have fallen unto me in more pleasant places. Why in the name of the three R's do I have to draw Asia! I have no desire to be a cartographer. Now take algebra. I know the x y z's nearly as well as the a b c's. English gets along well with me, and French is actually friendly. But geography and I just are incompatible. Anyway, why should I bother about those far-away continents before I have learned to find my way around Boston? Its crooked streets are sufficient unto the day for me."

But time has been racing faster than thought, and Miss Hammond's voice charges in upon my musings: "Time up. John, collect the papers, please." Woe is me! I probably shall be asked to stay after class. No, the punishment apparently is going to more than fit the crime of omission. Miss Hammond is examining the papers on the spot. Could that fortissimo *Ahump!* have issued from those tightly pursed feminine lips? It could and did. Moreover, 'tis but a prelude to a withering crescendo: "One pupil apparently misunderstood my instructions. I said a map of Asia. She has drawn a map of no man's land." Did I use to think with terror-stricken awe of the hair by which Damocles' sword was suspended. 'Twas as nothing compared to the feelings with which I now watch my paper dangle from two scornful fingertips. For there is nothing to mar the pristine whiteness of the paper but my name across the top. My classmates are happily amused. Their classmate is sadly chagrined.

⁂

What a redeeming feature it would be to my pride to be able to relate that chagrin was sufficient to force me thereupon to master the art of cartography, and capture the elusive continent of geography. An attempt was made, but the interest wasn't there. I was too concerned with my own childhood pursuits, the immediate neighborhood, and occasionally our own country's affairs. Not until the shock of the first World War burst the shell of self-centeredness did I see any legitimate reason for bestirring ourselves about the rest of the world. Even then, up to the time of America's entry, any mention of the war was taboo in school.

Here, too, one of my papers was decorated with a large goose egg. This time it was an English paper. I knew the rules, but I had just returned from a meeting at which a minister had very convincingly set forth his concept of America's duty in the conflict. Inspired, I sat down to write my version of the minister's version. I felt it was one of the best themes I had ever prepared, but it violated our educational neutrality, and again I knew the zero hour.

⁂

Which brings me to today's second happening—a talk with my nephew, Bobby. Lounging in from school, or more directly from the pantry where he had attended to the mid-afternoon refueling of his inner-boy, he scattered himself over the greater part of my desk. I voiced no protest. My manuscripts had been sat on before, and besides I always find it stimulating to talk to this intelligent, well-read boy, so typical of the modern generation. "How did school go today, Bobby?" "Fine. We didn't have to do hardly any regular work. Nearly all our periods were taken up by a discussion of the latest developments in Yugoslavia. And was it interesting! Mr. Whitaker had me draw a map on the blackboard and point out where most of the action is taking place over there. You know we are following the course of the war each day on our maps. Mr. Whitaker says it is our world and we must keep track of it."

"That's right, Bobby. It *is* our world. I awoke to that a little later in my experience than you have, but I am so glad I have awakened."

Maps—I salute you! Widened mental horizons have transformed you from a bête noire to a white charger on which I ride to the far corners of our universe. B. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Housing for the "Poor"

Down in Louisville, according to the Indiana Tax Digest, advertisements were recently run in the local papers, listing the kind of "poor and underprivileged citizens" who are given space in Government subsidized housing.

In Louisville itself, according to the advertisements, "United States letter carriers, assistant bank managers, firemen, park guards, chain store managers, railroad engineers" and other reasonably prosperous citizens are tenants.

In Atlanta, Ga., policemen, an assistant credit manager, a store manager, a production manager, an assistant auditor, a cashier and others of similar position are being cared for in taxpayer-assisted housing, says the advertisement.

We do not, of course, know that these things are true. We do know, however, that this sort of thing has to be watched for continually. . . .

You see, when it is possible to get $40 housing for $15 or $20, the man who has been paying $40 is just as likely to be attracted to the bargain as the man who has been paying only $12. If Government does not care to watch carefully, then somebody else will have to, or we shall have subsidized housing for the stable middle classes at the expense of the poor on the one hand, and at the expense of the taxpayer on the other.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The British Aim

The springtime miracle of the earth's reawakening is matched by the miracle of the ever-resurgent spirit of the British people. As they travel the arduous road they look for, and create, cheerfulness and beauty. And that, too, is their aim when they reach the journey's end and victory.—*Halifax Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

A Timely Message From 1900

By Henry W. Steiger

Despite opposing dispositions which seem impossible to reconcile, there are Englishmen who understand a German point of view, as well as Germans who understand the English. Such a German was Count Wolff-Metternich, German Ambassador to London from 1900 to 1912. Two extracts from his dispatches written in 1900 reveal his accurate analysis of British character, and his clear foresight of the British naval action which events forty years later compelled.

Count Metternich, as he is usually called (not to be confounded with Prince Clemence Metternich, the great Austrian statesman) was a German of very fine character. He understood the English and they liked him. His mission, according to a letter which William II wrote in English to his uncle—later Edward VII of England—was "to lighten the relations between our two countries and to smoothen over and alleviate frictions and roughness that will turn up."

⁂

On June 15, 1900, Metternich reported to his government (translation from "*Die Grosse Politik der Europaischen Kabinette, 1871-1914*"):

I have never believed that England had aggressive intentions against Germany. I do not consider her capable of the black design of attacking our ships and destroying our trade just for the sake of having one competitor less. English capital has too great a stake in Germany for the English to want to see German prosperity destroyed, and to bring on their shoulders the permanent enmity of the Germans. The game is too costly. I should even like to express the heretical opinion, in contradiction of many clever men and, perhaps, of the majority of European cabinets, that English policy is not directed at setting ablaze a European war. Such a Machiavellian policy is far removed from the English spirit, and I cannot see why the Englishman should consider it to his advantage to see Europe in flames. He is getting on quite well as things are.

On June 24 of the same year he wrote:

The self-respect of the English has grown in spite of the contempt they meet on the continent [on account of the Boer War]. There was a time when the impression was prevalent on the continent that you only had to tread firmly on the Englishman's foot and he would give way. He would not fight any more. His fat layer of wealth had grown too thick. Then a short time ago, after he had shown us his teeth in the years '95 and '96, there was a change and people imagined that he was ready to attack anybody. Both are wrong. The Englishman is peace-loving, but he defends his skin if he must. He would also defend himself against a European coalition, as he did at the beginning of this century [he refers to the Napoleonic War at the beginning of the nineteenth century]. On the English side this possibility is reckoned with. I know for certain that at the first serious signs of a coalition [which would give Germany control of the whole continent] there is a plan not to wait for the unification of the two fleets, but to blockade the French naval bases at once and if possible to destroy the French fleet.

⁂

These two reports are very interesting in their entirety, giving a picture of the British as Count Metternich saw them, but his mention of possible British action against the French fleet to prevent its falling into German hands, is most striking, since the German military successes of last summer forced the British to take the very action which an enlightened German foresaw forty years earlier.

Metternich had the difficult task of informing his government, especially from 1905 on, that an expansion of the German fleet would be viewed in London as a threat to Great Britain. He was the chief opponent of Admiral von Tirpitz, initiator of the German naval program. But von Tirpitz won the ear of the Kaiser, while Metternich fell into discredit. The Kaiser had set his course, and Metternich's contrary warnings were unwelcome. In 1912 he was recalled from his post, and his efforts "to smoothen over and alleviate frictions and roughness" between the two countries rendered fruitless.

When Germany is again led by such people as Count Wolff-Metternich the attitude of the world towards her will change and on both sides of the front people will rejoice.

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